

Wingate Thornton. 20 Court St.
June 11th 1852-

from S. Holyoke's Library.

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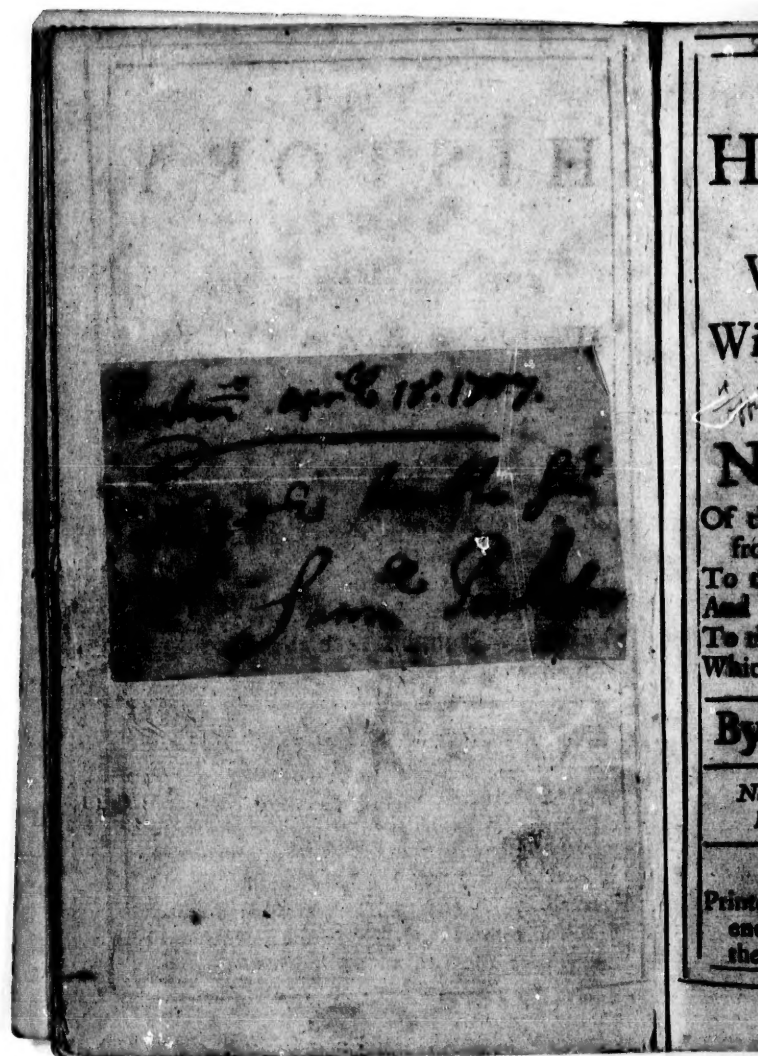
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Rev. M. W. to his brother Rev. Amos A. Smith, the letter
"Recd. Aug. 12, 1855" - "A good friend and near relation
of mine, one Mr. Rich. Lot Marsh, in London, who
married my sister Thompson desires me to write in behalf
of this gentleman, ye bearer his kindness, Mr. Richard
Low of Falmouth in Orissa, who designs to spend a year
or two in New England in your college for ye perfecting
his learning he having lived 3 or 4 years under ye
instruction of one Mr. Morton a godly and learned
man whom I know who is contrived to withdraw
from the original Mr. Morton.

The above gentleman was the author of this volume, and
of him, the Rev. Dr. Olin, in the preface, page iii, says "No man
among us is he not known? or by whom among the bress
of the Country, is he not esteemed for his affectionate re-
gards unto the civil and religious and civil Liberties?"

"The particular incidents of these wars may be tedious to
strangers, but will be read with avidity by the posterity of
these, whose misfortunes and heavy were so conspicuous
Belknap's Preface to his
Hist. of the Hampshire

Mr. Morton, above named, was the Rev. Morton
afterward of Charlestown, Mass.



London April 18. 1787.
To the Honble the Secy
James O. Ruff

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THE
HISTORY
OF THE
Wars of *New-England*,
With the *Eastern* Indians.

OR, A
NARRATIVE

Of their continued Perfidy and Cruelty,
from the 10th of *August*, 1703.
To the Peace renewed 13th of *July*, 1723.
And from the 25th of *July*, 1722.
To their Submission 15th *December*, 1725.
Which was Ratified *August* 5th 1726.

By *Samuel Penhallow, Esqr.*

Nescio tu quibus es, Lector, lecturus Opusculum
Hoc scio, quod siccu, scribere

BOSTON:

Printed by T. Fleet, for S. Gerrish at the lower
end of Cornhill, and D. Henchman over-against
the Brick Meeting House in Cornhill, 1726.

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The Preface.

IT is one part of our Honour and Happiness in this Country, among the many difficulties and troubles which have attended the Settlements and growth of it unto this day, that there have not been wanting from time to time honest and worthy Persons, and some learned, who have delivered down to Posterity a plain and true account of the Wars which we have had with the Indian Natives in one part of the Land and in another.

We owe much unto Those who have done us this Service from the beginning, and they have herein served God, as well as obliged the World. For it always has been, and ever is like to be a grateful thing to Mankind to be informed of the rise and growth of Provinces, and of the sufferings of their feeble infant state: And from the days of Moses, who wrote the first History, the beginning of the World, and of Israel, the wise and pious among Men have scarce known a more sacred Pleasure, nor found a more profitable Entertainment, than in tracing the footsteps and windings of Divine Providence, in the planting of Colonies and Churches, here and there, thro' the Earth.

Nor let it seem vain in me to say, that in the settlement of the New-England Churches and Provinces, there have been some Circumstances so like unto those of Israel of old, (after their entrance into Canaan) that I am persuaded no People of God under Heaven, can sing of his Mercies and Judgments in the inspired

Phrase * with more direct and pertinent self Application, than we can do. The subject of the following Book affords us the most special Instance hereof; Namely, that altho' our Merciful and Gracious God did in a wonderful manner, cast out the Heathen before our Fathers, and Planted them; prepared also a room before them, and caused them to take deep root, and to fill the Land; So that the Vine hath sent out her Boughs unto the Sea, and her Branches upon the River; Yet to humbly and prove us, and for our Sins to punish us, the Righteous God hath left a sufficient Number of the fierce and barbarous Salvages on our borders, to be pricks in our Eyes, and thorns in our sides, and they have been and are like the Boar of the Woods to waste us, and the wild Beasts of the field to devour us.

Wherefore, on Principles both humane and religious, I gladly introduce the following Memoirs to the publick view, with my hearty thanks to the Honourable Author for the great pains he has taken (among other his publick Services) to transmit these Particulars of the two last Wars with the Indian Enemy down to Posterity, That the Generation to come might know them, and set their hope in God, and not forget his Works, but keep his Commandments.

The Reader must not expect much Entertainment or Curiosity in the story of a barbarous War with cruel and perfidious Salvages: It is the benefit of Posterity, in a religious Improvement of this dry and bloody Story, that we aim at, in preserving some Remembrance thereof; And that in times to come, when we are dead and forgotten, Materials may remain for a continued &

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The PREFACE.

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entire History of our Country: And we hope that they who come after us will take the like Case in their Times for the Children which shall be born.

Let it suffice in praise of the Narrative, if the Facts related be true and exact, and that the Style be familiar, plain and easy, as all Historical Memoirs should be writ. As to the Truth of it, none (I suppose) will have any doubts to whom the Author is known; and to whom among us it is not known? Or by whom among the lovers of the Country it is not esteemed for his affectionate regards unto the religious and civil Liberties of it?

The Reverend Dr. Mather wrote the Remarkables of the Eastern War before this, from the year 1688. unto the year 1698. ten years, wherefore he called his Book, *Decennium Luctuosum*. This Book may claim the like Title, for the first War here related, from August the 10th 1702. to the 12th of July 1713. did also continue just ten years.

To these ten years of Trouble and Distress the Author has added an Account of another but shorter War of three years, from July 25. 1722. to December 15. 1725. When the Salvages by their Delegates renewed their Submission, and signed Articles of Peace in the Council-Chamber in Boston; for the lasting effects whereof we are humbly waiting on a Gracious GOD with our earnest Prayers. And we owe abundant Praises to his Holy Name for the great Successes, with which he has been pleased to crown the Counsels and Arms of the Province in this last short War; to the humbling the insolent Enemy and bringing them so soon to sue for the Peace which they had broken. Not unto us, O LORD! not to us; but to thy Name give Glory; for thy Mercy and for thy Truth sake!

In

In a special manner, the wonderful Victory obtained August 12. 1724. over the bold and Bloody Tribe at Narridgwalk, and their sudden Destruction that Memorable Day, was the singular Work of GOD; And the Officers and Soldiers piously put far from themselves the Honour of it. The plain hand of Providence and not their own Conduct facilitated and quickned their March. God sent 'em timely Information where the Indians had plac'd their Guards upon the River, that they might shun them, and so come upon the Town undiscovered. God brought them on in a right time, when the fighting Men were just come in from abroad, and the next day (we are told) they were to have come down on our Frontiers. They were surpris'd in the height of security, and so amaz'd that they could not find their hands when they would have escaped. This Destruction of the Enemy was with the loss of only one life, and two wounded, on our part. And he who was the Father of the War, the Ghostly Father of those perfidious Salvages, like Balaam the Son of Beor, was slain among the Enemy, after his vain Endeavours to Curse us.

May those singular Favours of GOD have their saving Effects on us! and his goodness to us in the present fruits of Peace which we are about to reap lead us to Repentance, bind us to Obedience, raise us in Devotion, and endear his blessed Name and Truths and Ways to us. Amen.

BENJAMIN COLMAN.

Boston, Jan. 28.

1725-6.

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The Introduction.

THE keeping a Register of Memorable Occurrences, as it has been the practice of former Ages, so it ought to be continued for the advantage of Posterity: And in as much as the Divine Providence has placed me near the Seat of Action, where I have had greater Opportunities than many others of remarking the Cruelty and Perfidy of the Indian Enemy, I thought it my Duty to keep a Record thereof. Not that at first I design'd to make these *Memoirs* publick but now am perswaded to it by some whose Judgment I pay a deference unto. In the collecting them, I have us'd all faithfulness; and have been assisted therein not only from the Abstracts of Original Letters, but from Persons of the best Credit and Reputation, and yet doubtless some small Occurrences may have slipped my knowledge.

I might with *Orosius* very justly entitle this History *De miseria hominum*, being no other then a Narrative of *Tragical Incursions* perpetrated by Bloody Pagans, who are Monsters of such Cruelty, that the words of *Virgil* may not unaptly be apply'd to them.

*Tristis haud illis monstrum, nec Saviour ulla
Pestis et ira Deum.*

Who are as implacable in their Revenge, as they are terrible in the Execution of it; and will convey it down to the third and fourth Generation. No Courtesy will ever oblige them to gratitude; for their greatest Benefactors have frequently fall'n as Victims to their Fury.

The Roman Spectacles of old were very lively in them

** Portsmouth, N.H.*

Introduction.

them repeated. God has made them a terrible
Scourge for the punishment of our Sins. And
probably that very Sin of ours in neglecting the
welfare of their Souls. For we have not expressed
the like laudable Care for them, as hath been
done in the Southern and Western parts of the
Country. But indeed we have rather aimed to
advance a private Trade, then to instruct them in
the Principles of true Religion. This brings to
my remembrance a remarkable saying of one of
their Chief *Sachems*, whom (a little before the
War broke out) I asked, Wherefore it was they
were so much bigoted to the *French*? Consider-
ing their Traffick with them was not so advan-
tageous as with the *English*. He gravely reply'd,
*That the Friars taught them to Pray, but the Eng-
lish never did.*

And it is also remarkably observable that a-
mong all the Settlements and Towns of Figure and
Distinction, not one of them have been utterly
destroy'd where ever a Church was gathered.

But if the Eastern parts have been remiss, this
should no ways detract from the praise of that in-
comparable zeal of the Venerable Mr. Elliot, and
the indefatigable Pains which the renowned Mr.
Mayhew, and others, have exercised in the In-
struction and Conversion of the Natives in their
parts: wherein they were so far Successful (thro'
the Blessing of God) as to form many Churches
of Baptiz'd Indians; and so gather many Assem-
blys of Catechumens, that profess the Name of
Christ; which remain to this day the Fruit and
Reward of their Labours, will bespeak their
Praise to future Ages, and the Thanksgiving of ma-
ny to GOD.

S. P.



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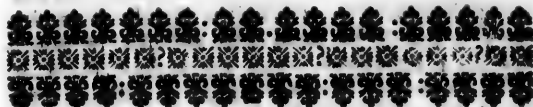


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THE HISTORY Of the Wars of *New-England*, &c.



It is storied of *Tissaphernes*, That
so soon as he entred into a
League with *Agessilam* King of
Sparta, he studied means where-
by to infringe and violate the
same: Upon which *Agessilam*
sent his Ambassadors unto him
to return him Thanks, that by
so doing he had made the Gods his Enemies.
Now considering the League that has been solemn-
ized with the *Indians*, together with their Cru-
elty and Treachery so notoriously perpetrated,
it's no wonder if in the sequel of this History,
we find them under some signal Remark of the
Divine Displeasure.

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NOT that I am unsensible that many have stigmatiz'd the *English* as chiefly culpable in causing the first Breach between them and us ; by invading their Properties, and defrauding them in their Dealings : But to censure the Publick for the sinister Actions of a few private Persons, is utterly repugnant to Reason and Equity. Especially considering the great Care that the *Legislative* Power had taken to protect the *Natives*, and their Interests.

WHAT hath formerly occur'd of this kind is none of my business to discant upon here ; but as to the Infraction which I am about to make mention of, I never yet heard the least Word in their favour, but all sorts of Persons do condemn their Perfidy.

AT the arrival of Governour *Dudley* in the Year 1702. the whole Body of *Indians* was in a tolerable good Frame and Temper ; but being animated by the *French*, they soon began to threaten and insult the *English* : Upon which in the succeeding Year *June* the 20th. a Congress was appointed at *Casco*, where the Chiefs of the several Tribes met,

viz. *Mauxu*, and *Hopetood* from *Naridgerwalk*, *Wannungunt*, & *Wanadugumbuent* from *Penobscot*, *Whitanamuntun*, *Adiwando* and *Hogen* from *Pennecook*, and *Pigwaeket*.

Mesambomett, and *Wexar*, from *Amasconty*, with about 250 Men in 65 Canoes, well arm'd, and mostly painted with variety of Colours, which seemingly were affable and kind, and yet in some Instances gave cause of jealousy.

A Tent being fixt for entertaining the Governour and

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and Gentlemen who accompanied him, together with the *Sagamores*; His Excellency very kindly saluted them, saying, "That as he was Com-
"missionated by the Great and Victorious *Queen*
"of England, he came to visit them as his *Friends*
"and *Brethren*, and to reconcile whatever Dis-
"ferences had hapned since the last *Treaty*."

AT this they made a pause, but after a short Intermission Captain *Simmo*, who was their Ora-
tor arose, and said, "That they acknowledged
"his Favour in giving them a Visit at such a
"junction, with so many of the *Council* and Gen-
"tlemen of both *Provinces*; assuring him, that
"they aimed at nothing more than *Peace*; and
"that as high as the *Sun* was above the Earth,
"so far distant should their Designs be of mak-
"ing the least breach between each other. And
as a Testimony thereof they presented him a
Belt of *Wampum*, and invited him to the *Two*
Pillars of Stones, which at a former Treaty were
erected, and called by the significant Name of
the TWO BROTHERS; unto which both Par-
ties went, and added a greater Number of Stones.

THIS Ceremony being performed, several
Volleys were discharged on each side; and the
Indians added their usual dancing, singing, and
loud acclamations of Joy. *Trading-houses* in sever-
al places were hereupon engaged; and that the
Price of Commodities should be stated, and an
Armourer fixed at the publick Charge: Many
Presents were also made them, which they kindly
received; so that every thing lookt with a pro-
mising Aspect of a settled Peace: And that which
afterward seem'd to confirm it, was the coming

in of Captain *Bonafien*, and Captain *Samuel*, who informed, that several *Missionaries* from the *Fryars* were lately come among them, who endeavoured to break the Union, and seduce them from their Allegiance to the Crown of *England*; but had made no Impression on them, for that they were as firm as the Mountains, and should continue so, as long as the Sun and Moon endured.

THE *Eastern* Inhabitants, who before had thoughts of removing, were now encouraged to stand their Ground; several more were also preparing to settle among them, partly from the fertility of the Soil, the plenty of Timber, the advantage of Fishery, and several other Inducements. But I should have taken notice of two Instances in the late Treaty, wherein the matchless Perfidy of these bloody Infidels did notoriously appear. 1st. As the Treaty was concluded with Volleys on both sides, as I said before, the *Indians* desired the *English* to fire first, which they readily did, concluding it no other but a Complement; but so soon as the *Indians* fired, it was observ'd that their Guns were charg'd with Bullets; having contrived (as was afterwards confirm'd) to make the *English* the Victims of that Day. But Providence so order'd it, as to place their chief Counsellours and *Sachems* in the Tent where ours were seated, by which means they could not destroy one without endangering the other! 2. As the *English* waited some Days for *Watanummon* (the *Pigwacket* *Sachem*) to compleat their Council, it was afterward discovered, that they only carried for a Reinforcement of 200 *French* and *Indians*, who in three Days after were returned

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returned came among them; having resolved to seize the Governour, Council and Gentlemen, and then to Sacrifice the Inhabitants at pleasure; which probably they might have done, had they not been prevented by an overruling Power.

But notwithstanding this Disappointment, they were still resolved on their bloody *Design*: For within six Weeks after the whole *Eastern Country* was in a Conflagration, no House standing, nor Garrison unattacked. *August* 10th at nine in the Morning they began their bloody *Tragedy*, being about five hundred *Indians* of all sorts, with a number of *French*; who divided themselves into several Companies, and made a Descent on the several Inhabitants from *Casco* to *Wells* at one and the same time, sparing none of every Age or Sex.

AS the milk white Brows of the Grave and *Ancient* had no respect shown; so neither had the mournful cries of tender *Infants* the least pity; for they triumph'd at their Misery, and applauded such as the skillfullest Artists, who were most dexterous in contriving the greatest Tortures; which was enough to turn the most *Stoical Apathie* into Streams of mournful Sympathy and Compassion.

THE Town of *Wells*, which valiantly stood its Ground both in the former and latter War, suffered now great Spoil, nor could escape without the loss of 39 that were kill'd and taken.

Cape-Porpois being inhabited only by a few Fishermen, was wholly laid desolate. But the Garrison at *Winter-Harbour* defended itself with much Bravery; yet it was at last overpowered by

by Force, and then submitted on Terms

Saco-Fort was also attackt by the Enemy with great Fury; they kill'd eleven, and carried twenty four Captive.

Spurwink, which was principally inhabited by the *Jordans*, had no less than twenty two of that Family kill'd and taken.

THOSE at *Scarborough* were mostly in *Garrison*, whom the *Indians* not willing to encounter, sent a *Captive* before with a Flag of Truce; but the *Officer* being acquainted with their Intreagues, slighted the Message, secured the *Captive*, and made a vigorous Defence. However, by a long Siege they were so reduced, that had not *Regruits* been sent them, they had utterly been overthrown.

Perpooduck was of all places (for number) the greatest sufferers, being but nine Families, and no *Garrison* to retire unto; neither any Men at home, where they took eight, and inhumanly butchered twenty five; among whom was the Wife of *Michael Webber*, who being big with Child, they knockt her on the head, and ript open her Womb, cutting one part of the Child out; a Spectacle of horrid Barbarity.

Casco, which was the utmost Frontier, commanded by *Major March*, who was all this while unsensible of the Spoil that the *Indians* had done, was saluted by *Mauxin*, *Wanungonet*, and *Assacombuit*, three of their most valiant and puissant *Sachems*. They gradually advanced with a Flag of Truce, and sent one before them to signify that they had matter of moment to impart to him.

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him. At first he slighted the Message, but on second Thoughts went out to meet them; they seeming to him but few in number, and unarmed: However he ordered two or three Sentinels to be ready in case of Danger. Their Voice to him at first seem'd like the Voice of *Jacob*, but their Hands were like the Hands of *Esau*: *With their Tongues they used deceit, and the Poison of Asps was under their Lips*. For no sooner had they saluted him, but with Hatchets under their Mantles they violently assaulted him; having a number that lay in Ambush near them, who shot down one of his Guards: But being a Person of uncommon Strength, as well as Courage, he soon wrested a Hatchet from one of them, with which he did good Execution: Yet if Sergeant *Hook* (with a file of Ten from the Fort) had not speedily succoured him, they would soon have overpowered him. Mr. *Phippeny* and Mr. *Kent*, who accompanied him, were attacked by others, and soon fell by their Fury; for being advanced in Years, they were so infirm, that I might say of them as *Juvenal* did of *Priam*, They had scarce Blood enough left to tinge the Knife of the Sacrifice.

THE Enemy being defeated in this their Design, fell upon the several Cottages which lay round, and destroyed all they could. But the Major on rallying his Men together, seeing nothing but Fire and Smoak, divided them into three parts, which were twelve in each, and interchanged them every two Hours, who thus continued six Days and Nights without the least Intermision; by which time the whole Body of

Indians

Indians came together, being upwards of five hundred, besides *French* commanded by Monsieur *Bobasser*, who had ransacked and laid waste the several Settlements before-mentioned; and being flushed with Success, having taken one Sloop, two Shallops, and much Plunder, attempted to undermine the Fort from the Water side, in which they proceeded two Days and Nights, and probably would have effected their Design, if they had not been prevented by the arrival of Capt. *Southack*, who raised the siege, retook the Shallop, and shattered their *Navy*, which was upward of 200 *Cannoes*.

ON *Tuesday* after Capt. *Tom*, with thirty *Indians*, made a descent on *Hampton Village*, where they slew four, besides the Widow *Mussey*, who was a remarkable speaking *Quaker*, and much lamented by that Sect. They also rifled two Houses near the Garrison, but fearing a pursuit, drew off; it being generally observed, that they seldom annoy but by surprize.

BY this time Capt. *Summersby* was ordered with his Troop to *Portsmouth*, and Capt. *Wadley* to *Wells*, with the like Company of *Dragoons*; many concluding that the *Eastern* parts would be the seat of Action; and yet a few Days after, Advice was brought from *Deerfield*, (as a fore-runner of some greater Evil) of two Men taken and carried to *Canad*; which so alarm'd the Country, to see the Frontiers insulted two hundred Miles in length, that on *September 26th*. the Governour ordered 260 Men to *Pigwacket*, one of their principal Head-quarters: But thro' the difficulty of the Passage, and unskillfulness of the

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Guides, they return'd without any Discovery.

Capt. Davis at the same time had the like misfortune, who went to the Ponds; but it seem'd the Enemy went *Eastward*: For on the 6th. of October, Capt. Hamuell with nineteen Men, as they were going to work in their Meadows at *Black-point*, were way-laid by two hundred Indians, who at one stroke kill'd and took the whole body excepting one, who like *Job's Messenger* was preserved to give the Melancholy Account thereof. Upon this they attack'd the *Fort*, where only Eight Men were left under the Command of *Lieut. Wyat*, who by the encouragement of Capt. *Willard*, and Capt. *Will*, that were there in two Sloops stood their Ground some time, but being afterward dispirited they went on board Capt. *Well*, and the Enemy set the deserted Garrison on fire.

Another Company of Indians commanded by *Sampson* fell on *York*, where they slew *Ashbur* *Brandon's* Wife and five Children, carrying Captive with them the Widow *Parsons* and her Daughter.

The former attempt on *Pigwacket* proving unsuccessful, Collonel *March* went a second time with the like number of Men, where he kill'd six Indians and took as many more with some plunder, which was the first *Reprisal* that we made; but the Enemy dispersing into small parties, did much more mischief then in larger; which put the Country into a far greater Confusion, in so much that there was no safety to him that went out, nor unto him that came in, but dreadful Calamity on every side.

—Ter—

At Berwick they ambushed five, and as the store ship was entering Cobscook, they entertained them so unexpectedly with a Volley of Shot, that the Master with three more were Slain, and two in the Boat wounded.

The General Assembly being sensibly affected with the state of matters, and dispos'd to a Vigorous prosecution of the War, enacted, That Forty Pounds, should be given for every Indian Scalp, which prompted some, and animated others to a noble Emulation: Capt. Tug was the first that embraced the tender, who in the depth of Winter, went to their head quarters, and got five, for which he received two hundred Pounds. Major Hilton also with five Companies more made the like Essay, and so did Capt. Stephens, but returned with no other Lawrel than the safety of themselves and Company.

The Enemy went on daring and successful. They frequently followed the tracks of our Men in their Marches: At Berwick they kill'd one, wounded another, and burnt two Houses. After that they made a descent on Andrew Neals Garrison, where they were vigorously repuls'd by Capt. Brown, who kill'd nine on the spot and wounded many more, which so enraged those Wretches, that at their return they executed their revenge on Joseph Ring who was then a Captive among them, whom they fastned to a Stake and burnt alive; barbarously shouting and rejoicing at his cries.

February 8th. Joseph Bradleys Garrison of Haverhill was unhappily surpriz'd by a small Scout, who sculking at a distance, and seeing the

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Gates open and none on the Sentry, rushed in and became Masters thereof. The *Huswife* perceiving the Misery that was attending her, and having boiling Soap on the Fire, scalded one of them to Death. The Sentinel within was slain, and she with several others were taken; which was the second time of her Captivity. But that which heightened her Affliction was being with Child, and yet oblig'd to travel in a deep Snow, under a heavy Burden, and many Days together without Subsistence, excepting a few bits of Skin, Ground-nuts, Bark of Trees, wild Onions, and Lilly Roots. Nevertheless she was wonderfully supported, and at last safely delivered; but the Babe soon perished for want of Nourishment, and by the Cruelty of the *Indians*, who as it cry'd, threw hot Embers in its Mouth. After a Years Bondage she was sold to the *French* for eighty Livers, and then redeemed by her Husband.

THE Use of *Snow-shoes* appearing very requisite for marching in the Winter Season, occasioned an Act in both *Provinces* for supplying the Frontiers therewith: And this Season, which before was dreaded as most hazardous, was now the time of greatest safety, and of less difficulty in travelling.

BUT the *Southern* Parts not thinking themselves in so much Danger, did in a little time become secure, which the Enemy taking notice of, fell on *Deerfield*, of which the Reverend Mr. *Stoddard* gave me the following Account. That Colonel *Schuyler*, who was always a kind and faithful Intelligencer, gave timely warning thereof, which awaken'd some, but was slighted by others:

others! However, Mr. Williams, the worthy Pastor of that Place, was strongly posselt that the Town would in a little time be destroyed; signifying as much in his publick Ministry, and private Conference; and could not be satisfied till he had got twenty Soldiers to be posted there. A few Nights before the Assault was, they were strangely amused, by a trampling Noise round the Port, as if it were beset by *Indians*. Towards Morning, being February 24th, the Enemy sent Scouts to discover the posture of the Town, who observing the Watch walking in the Streets, returned and put them to a start. A while after they sent again, and were advised, that all was then still and quiet: Upon which, two hours before Day, they attackt the Fort, and by the advantage of some drift of Snow, got over the Walls. The whole Body was above two hundred and fifty, under the Command of Monsieur *Arvell*, who found the People fast asleep and easily secured them. The most considerable part of the Town thus fell into their Hands. They left no Garrison unattackt, excepting that of Capt. *Wells*; But at *Bononi Stebbins's* they met with some repulse, and lost several. Sixty of the *English* fell, whereof many were stifled in a Cellar; and a hundred were taken Captive, who with a melancholly Countenance condoled each other's Misery, yet durst not express the Anguish of their Souls. That Day and Night were spent in plundering, burning and destroying. The next Morning they withdrew into the Woods, carrying with them their Plunder and Captives; among whom was the Reverend Mr. Williams; (before

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(before mentioned) whose Sufferings, with his Neighbours, through a deep Snow, over mountainous Deserts, were exceeding great; besides many Trials and Fears which they laboured under.

The Country being alarm'd, several hastned to their Relief; about thirty of those which first came, charged the Enemy in the rear, and being strengthened with a further Supply, pursued them with good Success; but the Enemy returning, and being much superior in Number, kill'd nine of ours in the Skirmish.

The Day after there was a considerable Confluence from the lower Towns, as well as from the County of *Hartford*, but for want of Snow-shoes, were unable to pursue them. Some of our Captives then in *Canada*, knowing the Enterprize that was on Foot, sent several Letters unto their Friends, which the Enemy did carefully put into a Bag, and hung it upon the limb of a Tree in the high-way; which Letters were afterwards found, and gave Satisfaction of those that were then alive among them.

While the *Indians* by Land were every way distressing of us, the *French* by Sea were as industrious to impoverish us.

April 7th. 1704. they fitted out a Privateer Schooner with twenty seven Men, to intercept our Southern Trade as they came laden with Provisions; which if they had succeeded in, would not only have supplied their own indigent Forces, but the *Indians* also; (who were then forming a desperate Design against us) But thro' the favour of God to us, they were cast away on *Plimouth* Shore.

Shore. A like signal Favour to us was the taking a *Store-Ship* of theirs (by our *Virginia Fleet*) of Forty Guns, bound to *Canada*, in which were twenty Officers, two thousand small Arms, with Ammunition answerable; besides a vast number of Crucifixes, and Presents of a greater value for encouraging the *Indians* in acts of Hostility against the *English*. In the Engagement their General was slain, the only Man that fell in Battle, by whose Interest those *Stores* were procured; which loss was so affecting, that (as some of our Captives afterwards reported) it caused a deep Humiliation throughout *Canada* a considerable time after.

As the Spring advanced, it was thought necessary to guard the Frontiers with fresh Troops, upon which Major *Mason* with ninety five of the *Pequod*, and *Mohican* Indians were posted at *Berwick*, who at first were very terrifying to the Enemy: Yet frequent assaults were afterwards made at a little Distance, as on April 24th. *Nathaniel Meador* was shot while at work in his Field. They mangled his dead Corps after a barbarous manner. Next day they kill'd *Edward Taylor* near *Lampreel River*, and after that took his Wife and Son whom they carried to *Canada*, and she was afterwards redeemed. From thence they went to *Cashecho*, expecting to have made Mr. *Waldron* the Victim of that Day; but being happily from home, they miss'd their aim. However they surpriz'd a Servant of his, as she went to the Well for Water, whom (after they had examined concerning her Master, the State of the Garrison, and other Affairs) they knockt on the head, but

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but the Stroke not proving fatal, she afterwards recovered.

After this several were assaulted in the Road to Wells, whereof two were kill'd, one taken, and another made his Escape.

May 13th. an Express came from North Hampton, advising, that about break of Day a Company of French and Indians, fell on a fortified House at Pascomuck, where no watch being kept, the People were alarm'd in their beds by the noise of the Enemy's rushing on the house; and before the Inhabitants could rise, the Indians had got their Guns thro' the Port-holes, and shot those that first appeared, killing some and wounding others. The surprized People made what resistance they could, firing briskly on the Enemy; but the house being soon set on fire, they were forc'd to yield themselves Prisoners. The Enemy soon drew off, but fearing a pursuit, dismiss'd one of the wounded, with this Caution, that if the English follow'd them they would Slay the Prisoners, but the unfortunate Messenger in returning back was Slain by another Indian. On the same Morning another Party attacked a Farm house two Miles off, but the fury of the Dogs so alarm'd the Inhabitants, that they instantly got up and fired several Guns to very good advantage, which prevented any further attempt. As for those at Pascomuck they were immediately pursued, three made an Escape, eight were rescued, nineteen slain, & three carry'd to Canada. Next day Major Whiting, pursued them with a number of Horses, and came upon their Track, but the Ways were so impassible, that they sent their Horses back with

to resolve to follow them on Foot, but some proving lame, and others tiring, caused the rest to desist. I would here remark, that a little before the Troubles at *Pascommuck*, and the Farm-house before mentioned, the People at *Springfield* heard a great shooting; Unto some it seem'd to be at *Westfield*, to others at a *Village*, and to some again in the *Woods*; so that many hastned to their assistance; but when they came all was still and quiet, the reason whereof is hard to assign, and yet we have repeated instances in History of the like nature.

Under all those Sufferings from a cruel Enemy little or no impression could ever be made by us upon them, by reason of their retiring into inaccessible Swamps, and Mountains. Wherefore it was determined, that Major *Church*, who was so eminently Serviceable in the former War, should visit their head quarters, according to a Scheme which he had projected.

No sooner was his Commission granted, but he rais'd a considerable number of *Volunteers* out of *Plimouth* Colony both of *English* and *friend Indians*, and marched to *Nantuxet* for further Instructions; where the following Gentlemen were appointed Officers under him. viz. Colonel *Gentnam*, Major *Hilton*, Capt. *John Brown*, *Constant*, *St. Edward Church*, *Cole*, *Dyer*, *Lamb*, *Cook*, *Harroden*, *Williamson*, and *Myrick*, with five hundred and fifty Men in fourteen *Transports*, and with thirty six *Whaleboats*, which were guarded by Capt. *Smith*, *Rogers*, and *Southack*, in three ships of War. After they were equipt, they sail'd to *Piscataqua*, to make up their Compliment from thence.

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ryth they sail'd Eastward, visiting all parts as they
went along, till they came to the Green Islands,
where they took Monsieur Lafebure, and his two
Sons with a *Canada Indian*, whom they examined
apart: The Father at first seem'd Surly and Croo-
ked, and the young Men were much of the like
Temper, but being told what they must trust un-
to in case they did not confess, were afterwards
Submissive, and promis'd to Pilot them where e-
ver they were directed. Upon this the Trans-
ports and Whaleboats were ordered to be in a rea-
diness, and every Man to have a weeks Provisi-
on; From hence they paddled to *Penobscot*, and
with the assistance of one *D'Young*, whom they
bro't out of *Canada* Goal on purpose for a Pilot,
kill'd and took a considerable number both of
French and *Indians*, among whom was *St. Casten's*
Daughter. From thence they went to *Passamaqua-
da*, and *Mount Desert*, where they met the three
Ships of War according to Appointment. Their
Custom was to rest in the Day, and row in the
Night; and never to fire at an *Indian* if they could
reach him with a Hatchet, for fear of alarming
them. Here they seiz'd the Old *Letriell* and his
Family, after that Mounsier *Gurden*, and *Sharkee*,
who a little before came with a Comission from
Canada to form an Expedition against the *English*.
No sooner had our Forces arrived here, but Or-
ders were sent them from *Boston*, forthwith to Sail
to *Port-Royall*, expecting some store Ships from
France, which was welcome News for Officers &
Soldiers. But they miss'd of their Expectations:
However the Ships stood off the Harbour while
the Land Forces went to *Mena*, where a Coun-
cil

all of War was held, and Lievt. Giles was sent to the Town with a Flag of Truce and Summons to Surrender; Their Answer was, "*That if our forces would not hurt their Estates they would Surrender, otherwise were resolved to stand their ground.*" Upon which a descent was made upon them that Night, but little effected until the Morning, and then the Forces drew up and drove all before them.

There was at this time a considerable plenty of Brandy, and Claret in their Houses, which rather proved a snare than service to our Men; Especially the *Indians*, who naturally affect strong Drink, but this was soon prevented, by breaking in the heads of the Casks. Lieutenant Baker and one more were kill'd in this Attack, and not above six died in the whole Expedition. Most of their Houses were burnt, and much Plunder taken, but with as little Effusion of Blood as possibly could be. The General ordered their Damms to be dug down, and their Fortifications to be laid in Ashes. Moving as great success as reasonably could be expected, thro' out all the Territorys of *L' Acadie*, and *Nova Scotia*, where he took a hundred Prisoners, burnt and laid waste all the *French* Settlements, (except the Town of *Port Royal*) a great many Cattle were also kill'd, and the *Indians* driven into such Confusion, that they left their Wigwags and retired into private Cells.

ON July 4th. a Council of War was call'd to concert what next to do, who resolv'd, that as the Fort was alarm'd, the Enemy was more numerous than at first; and that as many of our Men were

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were tyred and defective, it would be best to return; which was also consented unto by our Sea-Officers. But notwithstanding the Fatigue that this worthy Gentleman had undergone, and the Dangers he had run; the Spoil he had done, and the Victories he won, yet he could not escape the Censures of many. Some indeed extol'd his Valour and Conduct even to an Hyperbole, while others endeavoured to lessen it with as much Disgrace and Infamy. Some thought he did too much, others too little: But after one and another had pass'd their Sentiments, the General Assembly (which was then sitting) voted him Thanks for the good Services he did both to the Queen and Country.

The Governour of Port-Royal being in fear of a new Enterprize, sent Lewis Allin as a Spy, under the Colour of a Flag of Truce, with six Prisoners, (whereof Mr. Hoddy of Piscataqua was one) to observe and know the Motion of the English. But being suspected, he was apprehended and searcht, and in his Pocket-book was found this Direction; That if any Enterprize was on foot, he should (in his Advice-book) join L. A. the two first Letters of his Name, close together; if it was only in Agitation, to place them at some Distance; but if nothing was in Addition, then to sign a Cross.

While our Forces were engaged in visiting the Enemy abroad, great care was taken of covering the Frontiers at home; and yet very daring Assaults were frequently made by small numbers. At Osser-River they wounded William Tisher, and at Drum they way-laid the Inhabitants as they returned from publick Worship: After that they kill'd

kill'd a Lad near *Casco* Fort. About the same time some of the Enemy were Fishing up *Connecticut* River, and being trackt by a small Scout of our Volunteers, one *Englishman* and five *Mohagen Indians*, they pursued them to such advantage, that they slew the whole Company, save one, which were nine in number. Mr. *Caleb Lyman*, (now Elder of a Church in *Boston*) was Leader in this hardy Action, and has favoured us with the following Account of it.

Mr. Caleb Lyman's Account of Eight Enemy Indians kill'd by himself, and five Friend Indians,

SOME time in the Month of *May*, 1704. there came Intelligence from *Albany*, of a number of Enemy Indians up *Connecticut* River, who had built a Fort, and planted Corn, at a place called *Cowassuck*. On the fifth of *June* following, we set out (by order of Authority) from *Newhampston*, and went nine Days Journey into the Wilderness, (thro' much Difficulty, by reason of the Enemy's Hunting and Scouting in the Woods, as we perceived by their Tracks and Firing) and then came across some fresh Tracks, which we followed till we came in sight of the abovesaid River: Supposing there might be a Number of Indians at hand; we being not far from the place where the Fort was said to be built. Here we made a Halt; to consult what Methods to take; and soon concluded to send out a Spy, with Green Leaves for a Cap and Veste, to prevent his own Discovery, and to find out the Enemy. But before our Spy

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Spy was gone out of sight, we saw two Indians; at a considerable distance from us, in a Canoe, and so immediately recall'd him: And soon after we heard the firing of a Gun up the River. Upon which we concluded to keep close till Sun-set; and then if we could make any further Discovery of the Enemy, to attack them, if possible, in the Night. And accordingly, when the Evening came on, we mov'd towards the River, and soon perceived a *Smoke*, at about half a Miles distance, as we tho't; where we (afterwards) found they had taken up their Lodging. But so great was the Difficulty, that (tho' we used our utmost Care and Diligence in it) we were not able to make the approach till about *Two* a Clock in the Morning, when we came within Twelve Rods of the *Wigwam*, where they lay. But here we met with a new Difficulty, which we fear'd would have ruin'd the whole Design: For the Ground was so covered over with dry Stricks and Brush, for the space of five Rods, that we cou'd not pass, without making such a *Crackling*, as we tho't would alarm the Enemy, and give them Time to escape. But while we were contriving to compass our Design, God in his good Providence so ordered, that a very *small* Cloud arose, which gave a smart *Clap of Thunder*, and a sudden Shower of Rain. And this Opportunity we embraced, to run thorow the Thicket; and so came undiscovered within sight of the *Wigwam*; and perceived by their Noise, that the Enemy were awake. But however, being unwilling to lose any Time, we crept on our Hands and Knees till we were within three or four Rods of them.

them. Then we arose, and ran to the side of the *Wigwaw*, and fired in upon them: And flinging down our *Guns*, we surrounded them with our *Clubs* and *Hatchets*, and knockt down several we met with. But after all our Diligence, Two of their Number made their escape from us: One mortally wounded, and the other not hurt; as we afterwards heard.

When we came to look over the slain, we found *seven* dead upon the spot: Six of whom we *scalpt*, and left the other unscalpt. (Our *Indians* saying, They would give *one* to the Country, since we had each of us *one*; and so concluded we should all be rich eno^y) When the Action was thus over, we took our *Scalps* and *Plunder*; such as *Guns*, *Skins*, &c. and the Enemies *Canoes*; in which we came down the River about twelve Miles, by break of Day; and then tho't it Prudence to dismiss and break the *Canoes*; knowing there were some of the Enemy betwixt us and Home.

And now all our Care being, how to make a safe and comfortable Return, we first lookt over our Provision, and found we had not more than eno^y for one small Refreshment; and being above one hundred Miles from any *English* Settlement, we were very tho'tful how we shou'd subsist by the way. For having trackt about *Thirty* of the Enemy a little before us, we could not hunt for our Subsistence, for fear of Discovery: And so were obliged to eat *Buds of Trees*, *Grass*, & *Strawberry Leaves*, for the space of four or five Days, till, thro' the goodness of God, we safely arriv'd at *Northampton*, on the 19th or 20th of the afore-

said Year. A Petition to order the Service, that the Enemy we forsook the never return to renew

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said *Jane*. And some time after (upon our humble Petition to the *Great and General Court*, to consider the Service we had done) we received *Thirty one Pounds* Reward. And I have only this to observe, that in Consequence of this Action, the Enemy were generally alarm'd, and immediately forsook their Fort and Corn at *Cowassuck*, and never return'd to this Day, that we cou'd hear of, to renew their Settlement in that place.

I beg the *Country's* leave to observe, How poorly this bold Action, and great Service was rewarded: No doubt they looked for, and well deserved, eight times as much; and now the *Province* would readily pay eight hundred pounds in the like Case: But a gracious God has recompensed to the *Elder*, I trust, both in the Blessings of his Providence and Grace.

The *French* in *Canada* were now forming another design on *North Hampton*, of which we had Seasonable Advice; Yet two Men were kill'd going to *Deerfield*. After that came in a *French* deserter, who inform'd of the State of the Army that was then coming: Upon this, Expresses & Scouts were every way sent to observe their Motion; Major *Whiting* with a considerable Number went to the Ponds, where he expected to give them Battle, but they were gone from thence, leaving their Cannoos behind, which he burnt. Their whole Body were seven hundred, with two *Fryers*, under the Command of *Monsieur Biscove*, who in their March began to Murther about the Plunder, which they had in View & expected to be master off: Forgetting the Pro-

verb

verb about dividing the Skin before the Bear was kill'd. Their Dissention at last was so great, that upwards of two hundred return'd in discontent. However the rest came on, and sent Scouts before to observe the Posture of the *English*, who reported, that they were as thick as the Trees in the Woods. Upon which their Spirits fail'd, & more of their number deser'd. They then call'd a Council of War, who resolv'd to desist from the Enterprize. Yet some staid, and afterwards fell on *Lancaster*, and *Groton*, where they did some Spoil, but not what they expected, for that these Towns were seasonably strengthened.

Capt. *Ting* and Capt. *Hew* entertained a warm dispute with them for some time, but being much inferior in Number, were forced to retreat with some loss; yet those that were Slain of the Enemy, were more then those of ours. One of them was an Officer of some Distinction, which so Exasperated their Spirits, that in revenge they fired the Meeting House, kill'd several Cattle, and burnt many Out-houses. About the same time Capt. *Allen* from *Westfield* discovered a small Party with whom he had a Skirmish, and lost one Man, but kill'd three, and rescued a Captive. After this, between *Hadley* and *Quabug*, we had one wounded and another Slain. By this time came Major *Taylor* with his Troop, (who always distinguish'd himself of an active Spirit to serve his Country) Capt. *Prescott*, *Buckley*, and *Willard* with their Companies, who were so vigorous and intense in pursuing the Enemy, that they put them all to flight. And yet a little while after they fell on *Groton*, and *Nashaway*, where they kill'd

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kill'd Lieut. *Wyer*, and several more. It was not then known how many of the Enemy were slain, it being customary among them to carry off their Dead: However it was afterward affirm'd, that they lost sixteen besides several that were wounded. After this they divided into smaller Parties, and did much Mischief, as at *Aimsbury*, *Howehilly*, and *Buxton*. August 11th. they wounded *Mark Gile of Deer*, (with his Son) who thro' anguish of Pain, and much effusion of Blood, expired a few days after. At the same time another Party fell on *York*, where they slew *Manbow Aspis* near the Garrison, and then went to *Oyster River*, where they kill'd several while at Work in their Field.

The five Nations of *Indians* which are called by the Name of the *Onondagos*, *Oneidas*, *Cayugas*, *Senecas*, and *Adaquas*, all this while stood Neutral: But being like to be influenced by the *French Missionaries*, who came among them, Colonel *Townsend* and Mr. *Loveris* from the *Massachusetts*, Capt. *Gold* and Capt. *Levinson* from *Connecticut*, were Commissioned to give them a Visit, and strengthen the Alliance with them; which they did to so good Effect, that they promis'd to take up the *Hosts*, whenever the Governour of *New-York* should desire it. But why so fair an Opportunity was lost, when the Interest of *New-England* lay bleeding, was matter of Surprize and Admiration to some, of Censures and Reflections to others. The only Account we can give of it is, the vast Trade between the *Dutch* and *Indians*; for the sake of which, that Government have always chosen to restrain their *Indians* from joyn-

ing with us in our Wars. In the midst of War, there seems a secret League between them and the Governour of Canada, not to suffer the least Breach to be made on any another by any of their Indians.

But although my Design was only to remark the barbarous Insults of those bloody Pagans on the Territories of New England, yet I think it not improper to take a short view of their Desert on Newfoundland, considering the nearness of its Situation, and that several of our English Indians were confederate with them.

On the 18th of August, one hundred and forty French and Indians, in two Sloops, early in the Morning, from Placentia, arrived at Benoit, and surprized the *Pimbrook Galley*, the *Society of Peel*, and a lesser Vessel, in which was thirty Ton of Oil. Capt. Gill of *Charlestown* was there at the same time, in a Ship of fourteen Guns, with twenty four Men. He was furiously attacked, but defended himself with great Courage and good Conduct, from divers bold and desperate Attempts which they made upon him. When he had beat 'em at small Arms, they then brought the Galley to bear upon him with her great Guns, which he return'd in the like language. They then set Fire to the *Society*, with an expectation of burning him alive; but this Want proving contrary, drove her ashore on a Rock, where she soon consumed. They then set the lesser Ship on Fire, which burnt to such a degree, by reason of the Oil, that it would soon have devoured him, had not the Buoy-ropes of the Anchor got between the Rudder and the Stern, and

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kept off the blazing War from him. The situation of the Fort was such, as that it was not able to protect the Town of St. John, upon which it was wholly laid in Ashes, the Inhabitants being mostly fled into the Woods. The loss that Capt. Gill sustained in the whole Encounter, was but one Man slain and two wounded.

I now return to the *Westward*, where on the 25th of October, the Enemy did some Mischief. *Lancaster* was alarm'd, and the Alarm was a means of the untimely Death of the Reverend Mr. Gardiner, their worthy Pastor. Several of the Inhabitants, who belonged to the Garrison, were wearied by hard Travelling the Day before, in pursuit of the Enemy. This caused this good Man out of Pity and Compassion, to Watch that Night himself; accordingly he went into the Box, which lay over the Flanker, where he staid till late in the Night: But being cold, (as was supposed) he was coming down to warm himself; when one between Sleeping and Waking, or surpris'd thro' excess of Fear, fir'd upon him, as he was coming out of the Watch house; where no Man could rationally expect the coming of an Enemy.

Mr. Gardiner, altho' he was shot through the Back, came to the Door and bid them open it, for he was wounded. No sooner did he enter, but he fainted away: As he came to himself, he asked who it was that shot him? and when they told him, he pray'd God to forgive him, and forgave him himself, believing that he did it not on purpose; and with a composed frame of Spirit, desired them that bewailed him not to weep, but pray

pray for him, and his Flock. He comforted his sorrowful Spouse, and expired within an hour.

The *Indian* Harvest being now gathered, and the Winter approaching, the Enemy like Beasts of Prey, retired to their private Cells: But concluding it necessary to discover their Head quarters, it was resolved, that Col. *Hilton*, with two hundred and seventy Men, should go to *Naridg-walk* with twenty Days Provision: At which time the Country appeared like a frozen Lake, the Snow four foot deep; yet neither Officers nor Soldiers were in the least discouraged; but when they came unto the Fort, could not discover the least step of an *Indian*, only a few deserted *Wigwams*, and a large Chappel, with a Vestry at the end of it, which they set on fire.

The Winter Season requiring *Snow-shoes*, an Express was sent Col. *Patrick* to supply the Frontiers therewith, which he no sooner forwarded, but the Express was intercepted, by a *Mount-Real* Scout, who robb'd him of *Fifty Pounds* that he had in his Pocket, which at their return they presented to the Governour, who converted it into a *Bowl*, and called it by the Name of the *New-England Gift*.

Early in the Spring, Capt. *Lovely* was ordered to Cruise on the Shore of *L'Acadia*, and defeat the *French* from their Fishery, having *Whale-Boats* to attend him: Capt. *Fowl* was also dispatched in a Sloop of War, who on the Northward of *Cape-Sables* took a small Vessel formerly belonging to the *English*, which had Cattle and Sheep on Board her. Soon after he took five Prisoners at *Port-Rosus*, and three at *L'Hove*, burnt

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burnt a few Houses, and kill'd some Cattle; but the Inhabitants were so miserably poor, and their Circumstances so desperate, that they rather chose to be Prisoners among the *English*, than at Liberty among the *French*.

May the 4th. 1705. Capt. Hill, who was formerly taken at *Wells*, and carried to *Canada*, was from thence sent by Mounseur *Vaudriell*, to concert the exchange of Prisoners, who advis'd of one hundred and seventeen that were then with him, and about seventy more with the *Indians*; which unexpected News was very reviving to the dejected Spirits of their mournful Friends; considering the many Deaths they escaped in their Captivity.

Upon the advice hereof, Capt. *Levinson* was sent to *Canada* to capitulate about the matter, and after him Capt. *Appleton*, and Mr. *Sheldon* (with seventy Prisoners of theirs) who went by Water, having ordered a Scout before of ten Men by Land to advise of their coming, that so our Prisoners might be in readiness. But the *Jesuits* and *Fryars* had by this time so influenc'd the Governor, as to cause him to break his Word of Honour, pretending, that as the *Indians* were independent and a free born People, that he had no power to demand any Captives of them; when at the same time they were so much in Subjection, and Vassalage unto him, that they never formed an Enterprize without him, neither did they dare to attempt it without his knowledge.

Now altho' the Expence and Industry of our Commissioners in this Affair was very great; yet notwithstanding they could not obtain above

sixty

sixty Captives out of one hundred and eighty seven; which was scandalously base and dishonourable in that Government.

The descent that the Enemy again made on *Newfoundland*, was more terrible and surprizing than the former; for on *January 21st.* at break of day, *Monsieur Supercass*, Governour of *Placentia*, came with five hundred and fifty *French* from *Conrad*, *Port-Royal*, and other places adjacent, and a company of Salvages, of whom *Assacombuis* was Chief; who ransack'd and laid waste all the *Scotish* Settlements in a few Days, and then fell on *St. John's*, where in the space of two hours all were become Prisoners of War, excepting those in the Castle and Fort. The Night before the Enterprize they were oblig'd to lye on a Bed of Snow, six foot deep, for fear of being discovered, which caused such cold and numbness in the Joynts of several, that the General vow'd revenge, and accordingly Executed his Resentment, for that he destroy'd all before him, and gave no Quarter for some time; till *Monsieur Baccars*, who was a Gentleman of more Humanity, did interpose and abate his Fury: The Number that they took alive was one hundred and forty, whom they sent unto the Garrison, not out of pity to the Prisoners, but with a design to Starve the whole. After that they laid close siege to the Garrison, and Fort, which continued thirty Days without relief. (Excepting three who made their Escape to the former and seventeen to the latter) In the Fort were only forty Men under the command of Capt. *Moody*, and twelve in the Castle, under Capt. *Lotham*; who behaved themselves with

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with such bravery, that they slighted all manner of tenders that were made them of Surrendering, with the highest Contempt imaginable.

Upon this the Enemy committed many Barbarities, and sent several threatnings; but they had no Influence either on Officers or Soldiers, for they ply'd their Bombs and Mortarpieces to so good Effect, that they kill'd several, and lost but three in the whole Engagement.

After this they steer'd to Consumption-Bay, having first demolish'd all the English Settlements in Trinity and Bonaville, where they burnt their Stages and Boats, and laid a Contribution besides upon the Inhabitants. From thence they went to Carbonar, where they met with some repulse, and finding their Provision fall short, they sent a further number unto the Fort, reserving the most skillful and able Fishermen for themselves until the succeeding Spring.

During this time our Frontiers at home were greatly infested. At Spruce-Creek in Kittery they kill'd five and took as many more; among the Shains was Mrs. Abel, a Gentlewoman of good Education, and Education; but the greatest Sufferer was *Benjamin* in the loss of his Wife and Children. Three weeks after John Rogers was dangerously wounded; and at a little distance James Tiby was shot by another Party. From thence they went Westward, and took a Shallop which belong'd to *Piscataqua*. Our Sea coast at the same time was distressed by Privateers, particularly by Capt. Greaves, who notwithstanding our Cruisers that were then out, took seven Vessels besides a Sloop, and carried them all to Port.

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Royal; excepting the latter, which was retaken by *Capt. Harris* at *Richmond's Island*.

About the same time *Michael Royal*, a Fisherman belonging to *Marblehead*, as he went ashore for wood off of *Cape Sables*, was Barbarously cut in peices; On the 15th. of *October* following, eighteen *Indians* fell on *Cape Neddick*, where they took four Children of *Mr. Stewers* at a little distance from the Garrison. The youngest not able to travel was knock't on the head, the other three were carried Captive; but being attack't by *Lieut. March*, and loosing one of their Company, they kill'd a second Child in way of revenge.

During the Winter little or no Spoil was done on any of our Frontiers; the Enemy being so terrified by reason of *Snow-shoes* (which most of our Men were skilful in) that they never attempted coming at such a season after.

But as the Spring came on, *April 27th. 1796.* a small Body fell on an Our-house in *Oyster-River*, where they kill'd eight, and wounded two. The Garrison which stood near, had not a Man in it, at that time; but the Women, who shew'd an *Amazonian* Courage seeing nothing but Death before them, advanc'd the Watch-box, and gave an Alarm. They put on Hats, with their Hair hanging down, and fired so briskly that they struck a terror in the Enemy, and they withdrew without firing the house, or carrying away much Plunder. The principal Sufferer at this time was *John Wheeler*, who thinking them to be friend *Indians*, unhappily fell under their Fury. Two days after *Mr. Shapleigh* and his Son, as they were travelling

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travelling thro' *Kittery*, were ambusht by another Party, who killing the Father, took the Son, and carried him to *Canada*. In their March they were so inhumanely Cruel, that they bit off the tops of his Fingers, and to stagnate the Blood, fear'd them with hot Tobacco-Pipes.

Thus the 1st Mr. *Walker*, being loaden with Provisions from *Connecticut*, was chased by a French Privateer, which to avoid he ran ashore in his Boat, and as he hastned to *Road-Island*, made an Alarm all round: The Government there was so expeditious, that in a few Hours (by beat of Drum) one hundred Men well equipped voluntarily entred on board of two Sloops, under the command of Major *Wanton* and Captain *Paine*, who next Day became Masters of the Prize, wherein were thirty seven Men, under the command of Capt. *Farrel*, bound for *Port-Royal*, but in his way was obliged to cruise on the *New-England* Coast.

The Year after they did another brave Exploit, in taking a Sloop from *Placentia*, with four Guns, four Patteraroes, and forty nine Men, which undoubtedly prevented great Mischief that otherwise would have befallen us.

Upon the Advice of many English Captives that were now at *Port-Royal*, Captain *Rouse* of *Charlestown* was sent with a Flag of Truce; who after an unusual stay, returned but with seventeen, saying, that the French detained them. He fell under a severe suspicion of carrying on a secret Trade with the Enemy; which grew upon his second going, when he brought but seven back with him.

The General Assembly which was then sitting, with the Country throughout, were thrown hereby, into a great Ferment; considering the vast Charge and Effusion of Blood. He was indicted for Trayterous Correspondence with the Enemy. Others at the same time, like Snakes in the Grass, or Moles under Ground, were as industrious to evade it, and to put a different Gloss on all his Actions.

*Quid non Mortalia pectora Cogit
Ani Sacra famas?*

And yet it has been generally remark'd from the beginning of Time here, that those who have been *Indian-Traders*, and seemingly got much, have sensibly decay'd, and many of them become Victims to their bloody Cruelty. A Proclamation was issued forth to apprehend all such as were Suspected; Several hereupon were seized, and others vehemently Suspected, who did what they could to extenuate the Crime, and to get the Indictment alter'd from that of *Treason*, unto *High Misdemeanour*. At last a Court of *Oyer and Terminer* was call'd, and Fines were imposed, besides the Prison Fees.

How far these unhappy Measures tended to increase our Troubles, is Obvious to an impartial Eye, if we consider how they supply'd the Enemy with Powder, Shot, Iron, Nails, and other Materials of War.

The Advice of Collonel *Schuyler* from time to time was of eminent Service unto the Country, who advis'd of two hundred and seventy Men that were coming upon us. Their first descent was on *Dunstable*, the third of July, where they fell on

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Garrison that had twenty Troopers posted in it, who by their Negligence and Folly, keeping no Watch suffered them to enter, which tended to the destruction of one half of their Number. After that a small Party attack't *Daniel Galeucias* House, who held them play for some time, till the old Mans Courage fail'd; when on surrendring himself, he inform'd them of the state of the Garrison; how that one Man was kill'd & only two Men and a Boy left; which caused them to rally a new, and with greater Courage than before. Upon which one with the Boy got out on the back side, leaving only *Jacob* to fight the Battle, who for some time defended himself with much bravery; but over power'd with Force, and finding none to assist him, was oblig'd to quit it, and make his escape as well as he could; but before he got far, the Enemy laid hold of him once and again, and yet by much struggling he rescued himself: Upon this they burnt the House, and next Day about forty more fell on *Amesbury*, where they kill'd eight; two, at the same time, who were at work in a Field, hearing an Out-cry, hastned to their Relief; but being pursued, ran to a deserted House, in which were two Flankers, where each of them found an old Gun, but neither of them fit for Service; and if they were, had neither Powder nor Shot to load with: However, each took a Flanker, and made the best appearance they could, by thrusting the Muzzles of their Guns outside the Port-holes, crying aloud, *Here they are, but do not fire till they come nearer*; which put the Enemy into such a fright, that they instantly drew off.

From thence they went to *Kingstown*, where they kill'd and wounded several Cattle. About the same time *Joseph English*, who was a Friend Indian, going from *Dunstable* to *Chelmsford*, with a Man and his Wife on Horeback, was shot dead, the Woman taken, but the Man made his escape. On the 8th of *July*, five Indians a little before Night, fell on an Out-house in *Reading*, where they surpriz'd a Woman with eight Children; the former with the three youngest were instantly dispatcht, and the other they carried Captive; but one of the Children unable to travel, they knockt on the head, and left in the Swamp, concluding it was dead, but a while after it was found alive. The Neighbourhood being alarm'd, got ready by the Morning, and coming on their Track, pursued them so near, that they recovered three of the Children, and put the Enemy into such a Terrour, that they not only quitted their Plunder and Blankets, but the other Captive also. Several Strokes were afterwards made on *Chelmsford*, *Sudbury* and *Groton*, where three Soldiers as they were going to publick Worship, were way-laid by a small Party, who kill'd two, and made the other a Prisoner.

At *Exeter* a Company of *French Mobacks*, who some time kept lurking about *Capt. Hilson's* Garrison, took a view of all that went in and out; and observing some to go with their Scythes to mow, lay in ambush till they laid by their Arms, and while at Work, rushed on at once, and by intercepting them from their Arms, kill'd four, wounded one, and carried three Captive: So that out of ten, two only escaped. A while after,

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ter, two of those that were taken, viz. Mr. Edward Hall, and Samuel Myals, made their escape; but the Fatigue and Difficulty that they went thro', (besides the terror and fear they were under of being taken) was almost incredible; for in three weeks together they had nothing to subsist on, excepting a few Lilly roots, and the Rhines of Trees.

Several of our Captives still remaining among the French and Indians, occasioned Mr. Sheldon's going a second time to Canada with a Flag of Truce, who at his return brought forty five, and had a prospect of many more, but was prevented by the Jesuits.

As to the Treatment of our Captives with the French, it was as different and various as their Tempers and Constitutions: Some were mild and pleasant, while others were morose and fardid; but the Indians might as well alter their Complexions as their Constitutions; for scarce a Day past without some act of Cruelty, insomuch that all were under a constant Martyrdom between fear of Life and terror of Death.

It would be an endless task to enumerate the various Sufferings that many groaned under, by long Marching with heavy Burdens, thro' heat and cold; and when ready to faint for want of Food, they were frequently knockt on the head: Teeming Women, in cold Blood, have been ripe open; others fastned to Stakes, and burnt alive; and yet the Finger of God did eminently appear in several Instances, of which I shall mention a few. As

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First. Of *Rabekah Taylor*, who after her return from Captivity, gave me the following Account: viz.

That when she was going to *Canada*, on the back of *Mount-Real* River, she was violently insulted by *Sampson* her bloody Master, who without any Provocation was resolved to hang her; and for want of a Rope, made use of his Girdle, which when he had fastned about her Neck, attempted to hoise her up on the limb of a Tree, (that hung in the nature of a *Gibbet*) but in hoising her, the Weight of her Body broke it asunder; which so exasperated the cruel Tyrant, that he made a second attempt, resolving that if he fail'd in that, to knock her on the head: But before he had power to effect it, *Bomaseen* came along, who seeing the Tragedy on foot, prevented the fatal stroke.

A second was a Child of *Mrs. Hannah Parsons*, of *Wells*, whom the *Indians* for want of Food, had determined to Roast alive, but while the fire was kindling, and the Sacrifice preparing, a Company of *French Mobauks* came down the River in a Canoe, with three Dogs, which somewhat revived these hungry Monsters, expecting to make a Feast upon one of them. So soon as they got ashore, the Child was offer'd in Exchange; but despising the offer, they tendred a Gun, which they readily accepted, and by that means the Child was preserved.

A third was of *Samuel Butterfield*, who being sent to *Groton* as a Soldier, was with others attacked, as they were gathering in the Harvest; his bravery was such, that he kill'd one and wounded ano-

another, but fore'd to submit. *Indian* was a *Squaw* which caused them to fuel revenge; So others for their Sentinels *Squaw* Wido something was opened were so much than, " were uneasy ing him, beg you to see him be my during his him.

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mother, but being overpower'd by strength, was
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dian was a *Sagamore*, and of great dexterity in War,
which caused matter of Lamentation, and enrag'd
them to such degree that they vow'd the utmost
revenge; Some were for whipping him to Death;
others for burning him alive; but differing in
their Sentiments, they submitted the Issue to the
Squaw Widow, concluding she would determine
something very dreadful, but when the matter
was opened, and the Fact considered, her Spirits
were so moderate as to make no other reply,
than, "*Fortune L'guare*. Upon which some
were uneasy; to whom she answered, *If by kil-*
ling him, you can bring my Husband to life again; I
beg you to study what Death you please; but if not let
him be my Servant; which he accordingly was,
during his Captivity, and had favour shewn
him.

The State of Affairs still looking with a Me-
lancholly Aspect, it was resolved for a more vigo-
rous Prosecution of the War, to grant the fol-
lowing Encouragement. *viz.*

To Regular Forces under pay	10 0 0	} per Scalp.
To Volunteers in Service	20 0 0	
To Volunteers without pay	50 0 0	
To any Troop or Company that go for the Relief of any Town or Garrison	30 0 0	

Over and above was granted the benefit of
Plunder, & Captives of Women & Children under
twelve Years of age, which at first seem'd a great
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Encouragement, but it did not answer what we expected. The Charge of the War was by this time so great, that every *Indian* we had kill'd or taken, cost the Country at least a Thousand Pounds.

But while they continued in great Bodies, they did not commit the like Spoil and Rapine (in proportion) as they did in smaller. *August* the 10th. they slew *William Pearl* of *Dever*, and a little after took *Nathanael Tibbits*. But of all the *Indians* that was ever known since King *Phillip*, never any appear'd so Cruel and Inhumane as *Assacombuit*, that insulting Monster, who by the Encouragement of the *French* went over to *Paris*, and being introduced to the King, lifted up his Hand in the most arrogant manner imaginable, saying, *This Hand of mine has Slain one hundred and fifty of your Majesty's Enemies, within the Territorys of New-England &c.* Which bold and impudent Speech was so pleasing to that Bloody Monarch, that he forthwith Knighted him, & order'd eight Livers a day to be paid him during Life; which so exalted the Wretch (having his Hands so long imbrued in innocent Blood) as at his return, to exert a Sovereignty over the rest of his Brethren, by Murdering one, and Stabing another, which so exasperated those of their Relations, that they sought Revenge, and would instantly have Executed it, but that he fled his Country, and never return'd after.

January 21st. Collonel *Hilton* with two hundred and twenty Men, visited the Frontiers anew; but the mildness of the Winter prevented his going so far as he expected; However in his return,

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return, near *Black Point*, he came on an *Indian* track which he pursued, and kill'd four; at the same Time he took a *Squaw* alive with a *Papoose* at her breast, which he preserved, and she was of singular service in conducting him to a Body of eighteen, who lodg'd on a neck of Land; About break of day he Surpriz'd them as they lay asleep, and slew all but one, whom they kept a Prisoner; But it's strange to think by what winged Mercury reports are often carried. *Plutarch* I remember, and other Writers, have given surprizing Instances of things transacted at such a distance, as have been inconsistent with any humane Conveyance. Witness that of *Demetrius*, two thousand five hundred Miles in the space of twenty four Hours; And of *William* the Conquerour, the news of whose Death was conveyed from *Rome* to *Rome* the day he dyed, which *Historians* mention, was — prius pene quam nunciari possit. And to my certain knowledge, on the very Morning that *Colonel Hilton* did this Exploit, it was publicly talkt of at *Portsmouth* in every Article, and with little or no Variation, altho' ninety Miles distance.

But all this while we were only cutting off the Branches; the *French* in *Canada*, and *Nova Scotia*, who supply the *Indians* with all necessarys for the War, were the Root of all our Woe.

Wherefore it was resolv'd to make an Enterprize on *Nova Scotia*, under the Command of *Colonel Mordaunt* with two Regiments. viz.

Col;

Col. Wadsworth
Lt. Col. Appleton
Major Watson
Commanders

of the Red

Col. Hilton
Lt. Col. Panton
Major Spencer
Commanders

of the Blue

In three Transport Ships, five Briganteens, and fifteen Sloops, with Whaleboats answerable, having her Majesty's Ship the *Dekiford*, and the *Providence Gally* to cover them.

March 12th. 1707 they sail'd from *Nantuxet*, and in a fortnight after, arriv'd at *Port Royal Gut*, where they landed on both sides the River, which the Enemy observing, made an alarm and retired to the Fort, with what Substance they could get.

Monsieur *Supersai*, who was the Governour, upon rallying his Forces together, held a short Skirmish but finding too warm a Reception, (his Horse being shot under him) was obliged to retreat. A Council of War being called, it was resolv'd that the Artillery should be landed, and their Lines forced: But thro' the Unfaithfulness of some, and cowardly Pretextations of others, little was done in annoying the Enemy, save killing their Cattle, burning their Mills and Out-houses: Whereas if the Officers on board her Majesty's Ship had been true and faithful, matters had succeeded to good advantage. But instead of pressing on, they did rather clog and hinder the Affair: For by crafty Insinuations they afterwards obtained a second Council, which the General not so well weighing as he ought, approv'd the overthrow of the whole Design. They vot-
ed to return; whereas if they had only kept their

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Ground, and not fired a Gun, the Enemy must of necessity have surrendered or have starved. This was so surprising, that the whole Country was under an amazing Ferment, and the Commander so grossly reflected on, that his Spirits sunk, and he became of little Service ever after: Yet to give him his Character, he was a Man of good Courage, and a true lover of his Country. But the Business that he undertook, was too weighty for his Shoulders to bear. So soon as his Excellency was apprized hereof, (who had the Honour and Interest of his Country much at Heart) he sent strict Orders to stay them; and another Ship of War, with two Companies of fresh Men to reinforce them; Col. Hutchinson, Col. Townsend, and Mr. Leverett were appointed Commissioners, to give the greater Vigour: But the number of Deserters, and disaffected Officers overthrew the whole Affair. However a second Attempt was made, which the Enemy perceiving, called in their Auxiliaries both of French and Indians from *Moni*, *Sabonago*, and all other places adjacent. A Privateer and some other Vessels had also arrived since the withdraw of our Forces. By their Assistance the Enemy had not only strengthened the Fort, but secured their Lines; so that nothing could be well attempted but by a few Encounters; in which Major *Walton* behaved himself with much Bravery, being the only Field-Officer then ashore; who engaged them some time, and at last put them to flight, killing and wounding several; among whom was the Field-Major. Those that fell on our side were sixteen, and as many more wounded. Our Frontiers

thers at home were as much distressed as ever :
May 22d they took two at *Oyster-River*, and on
June 12th kill'd one at *Groton* ; After that they
 flew *William Carpenter* of *Kittery*, with his whole
 Family. *July* 8th they way-laid a Cart with
 two Men, as they were going from *Dover* to
Oyster-River, whom they shot dead. *Capt. Sumers-*
by, who was there with his Troop, regained
 the most of the Plunder that they took. About
 the same time *Stephen Gilman* and *Jacob* his Bro-
 ther, as they were riding from *Exeter* to *Kingstown*,
 were ambush'd by another Party. The first had
 his Horse shot under him, and was in danger of
 being scalp'd before he could get clear : The o-
 ther Brother had several Shot thro' his Cloaths,
 and one that graz'd his Belly ; his Horse also was
 wounded ; yet he defended himself on Foot, and
 got into the Garrison.

At *Casco* the *Indians* intercepted a Fishing-boat
 as she was sailing between the Islands, in which
 were five Men, three of whom they kill'd, and
 took the other two. *August* the 10th they way-
 laid the Road between *Tork* and *Wells*, and as
 four Horsemen were riding in Company with
Mrs. Littlefield, who had the value of *Sixty Pounds*
 with her, were all slain except one, who made
 his escape. Another Company sailing on *Mari-*
borough, encompassed two as they were at work
 in the Field ; one of which got clear, and the
 Neighbourhood meeting together, engaged them
 so smartly, that the Enemy gave way, leaving
 twenty four Packs behind ; which so exasperated
 their Spirits, with the loss they sustained, that
 they flew the Captive which they had taken. On

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our side two were slain, and two wounded.

At Exeter one was kill'd near the Meeting-house ; and two days after another at *Kingstown*, but the most afflicting stroke that befell us this season was at *Oyster River*, where thirty *French Mohawks*, who appeared like so many *Furys* with their naked Bodys painted like Blood, and observing some at work in hewing of Timber, and others driving the Team, they violently fell upon them with such hideous Noise and Yelling, as made the very Woods to eccho. At the first shot they kill'd seven and mortally wounded another, upon which Capt. *Chesty* (who had signally behaved himself in many Encounters) with the few that were left, fired on them with great vigour and resolution ; and for some time gave a check to their Triumphant ; but the Enemy being too powerful, soon overcame him, to the great lamentation of all that knew him.

It being now the height of *Indian Harvest*, they dispersed themselves, in all parts, and did considerable Mischief ; but having something more then ordinary in view, they beset *Winter-Harbour*, and on September 21st. with one hundred and fifty Men in fifty Canoes, Attempted the taking two Shallops as they lay at Anchor, in which were Capt. *Austin*, Mr. *Harmon*, Sergeant *Cole*, and five Men more, with a Boy ; who perceiving their Intention, suffer'd them to paddle till they had got near, and then fired, which put them into great Confusion. But they soon recover'd themselves & fir'd on our Men with such resolution, as made them to quit one of their Boats, by cutting their masts and lashings ; and no sooner had they taken

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possession thereof, but they got their Mainfall
stript, before that our Men could get up their
half Mast high, and then put out their Oars,
which they joyn'd with Paddles on each side;
but having no fargood, and their Boat a dull sail-
lor, ours gain'd on them so much, that they got
twelve or thirteen Canoes a head, with Fishing-
lines to tow them. But a breeze springing up, &
the Enemy making too near the Wind, (for want
of a fargood) came to stays several times, in so
much that they fell a quarter of a Mile a Stern.
But the rest of the Canoes kept on firing, and
our Men on them for a considerable time toge-
ther. The only Man we lost was *Benjamin Dani-
el*, who was shot thro' the Bowels soon after
they came to sail; At his fall he said, "I am a
dead Man! yet recovering himself a little added,
"Let me kill one before I dye! but he had not
strength to fire.

The Engagement held about three hours, in
which they spent five pounds of Powder, &
when the Enemy ceased their chase, they had not
above one quarter of a pound left. The *Indians*
were so bold and daring, as to attempt to take
hold of the blades of their Oars, as they were
rowing. The number of them that fell was their
unknown, because of a continued Cloud of
Smoke; but it was affirmed, that nine were Slain,
and twice as many wounded. After
this a small Scout appear'd at *Barnick*, where they
kill'd two as they return'd from worship. Upon
which some of the Inhabitants who were acquaint-
ed with their walk, lay in wait, and making the
first discovery fired to good advantage; which

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put them into so great a Consternation, that they dropt their Packs, in which were three Scalps, supposed to be some of those which a little before were taken at *Oyster River*. The Winter Season afforded a little respite: But on April 22. 1708. Lieut. *Litchfield of Wells*, with *Joseph Winn*, as they were travelling to *York*, were surrounded by a small Body; the latter made his escape, but the other was carried to *Quebec*, who being a skilful Engineer, especially in Water works, did them great Service.

About this time eight hundred French and Indians were forming a desperate design against us, but on a division among themselves fell short of the Mischief they designed us. However one hundred and fifty on August 29th at break of day, fell on *Haverhill*, and passing by the Garrisons got into the very Center of the Town before they were discovered. They attempted to fire the Meeting-house, and after that did burn several Houses near it. Major *Turner*, Capt. *Price*, & Capt. *Carleton*, were happily there at that time, and rallied together what Forces they could; but most of their Men being posted in remote Garrisons, were unable to assist them. However with such as they could get together, they faced the Enemy with much bravery, and in less than an hour put them all to flight, leaving nine of their dead, and carrying off several that were wounded. But the Slain on our side were thrice as many, by reason of the surprize that they at first were in; among whom was the Reverend Mr. *Belcher* the worthy Minister of that Town, with Capt. *Wainwright*.

A while after *James Hays* of *Amesbury* was taken, and one at *Brookfield*; they also kill'd *Robert Reed* and *David Hutchins* of *Kittery*.

Collonel Hilton again march'd toward their Head quarters with one hundred and seventy Men at *Amassaconty*, *Pigwacket*, and other places adjacent; but after a long and tedious March could make no discovery.

On *April 12th. 1709.* a Scout fell on *Deerfield*; and took *Mebamen Hinsdel*, as he was driving a Cart, which was the second time of his Captivity. And on *May 6th.* another Party within three Miles of *Exeter*, surpriz'd several as they were going to a Saw-mill, among whom were *Mr. William Moody*, *Samuel Stephens*, and two of *Mr. Jeremiah Gilman's Sons*, whom they carried Captive. A few Days after *Capt. Wright* of *Northampton*, with several *English*, and two *Natick Indians*, adventuring to the Lake, within forty miles of *Fort Le' Motte*, kill'd and wounded two or three of the *French Malabuks*; and on their return up *French-River*, met with another Body of the Enemy in Canoes, on whom they fir'd, and overfet, kill'd and wounded several of them. In this Company was *William Moody* before mentioned, who being now alone with but one Indian in a Canoe, was encouraged by the *English* to kill said *Indian*, and make his escape. Which he attempted, but overfet the Canoe in the struggle, and then *Moody* swam towards the *English* for Relief. Whereupon *Lieut. John Wells*, with two or two more, ran down the Bank and helped him ashore. In the mean time a number of the Enemy came to the Bank, and wounded *John*.

Amesbury was also kill'd *Robinson* and several others. They march'd toward their red and seventy, and other places, and tedious March

it fell on *Deerfield*; as he was driving a me of his Captivity, her Party within'd several as they among whom were *John*, and two of whom they carried. *Capt. Wright* of *Mass.* and two *Natick* lake, within forty and wounded two; and on their return another Body of whom they fir'd, and several of them. In *Deerfield* before mentioned, with but one Indian by the English to escape. Which he too in the struggle, the English for *Robinson*, with one or two and help, a number of the wounded *John*.

and kill'd the *Lieutenant*, who had been a Man of very good Courage, and well spirited to serve his Country, and so the loss of him was much lamented. Hereupon *Amesbury* unhappily resign'd himself again into the Enemies hands; who most inhumanly tortured him, by fastning him unto a Stake, and roasting him alive; whose Flesh they afterwards devoured. Our Men considering they were so far in the *Indian* Country, and like to be encompass'd, were forc'd so make a running Fight. So scattering in the Woods, lost *John* *Robinson* who was supposed to perish with him.

The Town of *Deerfield*, which had sust. a great much Spoil before by *Monsieur Arnet*, was on *June 23d* oblig'd to a new Encounter, by *Monsieur Arnet* his Son-in-Law, who with one hundred and eighty *French* and *Indians*, expected to lay all desolate. But the Town being alarm'd, they valiantly resisted, with the loss only of one Man, and another wounded. After that the Enemy kill'd two at *Brookfield*, one at *Wells*, and took another Captive.

Col. Ketch who was now in *England*, and well acquainted with the Continent of *America*, was very sensible that the reduction of *Canada* was of absolute necessity, for subduing the *Indians*; upon which he laid a Plan of the whole Country before some of the chief Ministers of State, representing every thing in its true Light. General *Melissen* added all his Interest to the Motion made by *Col. Ketch*, and between them they obtained a promise for sufficient Forces both by Sea and Land, for the Conquest of *Canada*. They arrived early in the Spring, with her Majesty's

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Royal Commands and Instructions to the Governors of the several Provinces, to furnish their respective Quota's. To such as should offer volunteers, they presented a good Firelock, Cartouch-box, Flints, Ammunition, a Coat, Hat and Shirt, with an assurance of her Majesty's Princely Favour to all such as should distinguish themselves.

Upon this the several Governors contributed their utmost Assistance; and considering that New-York (with the adjacent places) lay nearest the Lake, it was resolved that Col. Nicholson should command the several Troops from thence, for the attacking of *Mont-Real*, while Col. Vetch was preparing to head the Forces by Sea.

But it often happens in the course of Divine Providence, that when our Expectations are at the highest, things come to pass. For while our Forces were ready, and after a vast Expence by long waiting, there was a stop at home from any further proceeding for that time; which occasioned Col. Nicholson to imbarque again for England, to revive the Expedition, if possible. But such was the importance of Affairs then on foot, that notwithstanding his indefatigable Care and Pains, he could not effect it. However he obtained a sufficient Force for the reduction of *Port-Royal* and *New-Scotia*, which was so prejudicial to our Fishery and Merchandize.

Its Situation is from 43 to 51 degrees of North Latitude, and is part of the *Terra Canadensis*, whose Bounds are, the Atlantick Ocean on the North, *Brim Island* and the Bay of *Saint-Lawrence* to the East, Canada to the West, and *New-Brunswick* to the South.

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to the South; whose first seizure was by Sir *Sebastien Cobbet* for the Crown of Great Britain, in the Reign of King *Henry the seventh*; but lay dormant till the Year 1621. In which time, *Sr. William Alexander*, who was then one of the Secretaries of State for Scotland, and afterwards Earl of Sterling, had a Patent for it from King *James*, where he settled a Colony and possess'd it some Years. After that *St. David Kirk* was Proprietor as well as Governour, but did not enjoy it long; for to the surprize of all thinking Men, it was given up, not to the French; but *Oliver* who had a foreseeing Eye of the danger that would ensue unto the British Interest, from its being in the hands of so potent an Enemy, retook it in the Year 1654. and in no other Treaties would be perswaded to surrender it: Yet in 1662. it was again given up, unto the Shame and Scandal of the English.

Monsieur Meneval was then made Governour, who built a small Fort at *Port Royal*, which lies on the edge of a Basin one League broad, and two long, about sixteen foot of Water on one side, and six or seven on the other, where the Inhabitants drove a considerable Trade, and increased much in the adjacent Parts, till *Sr. William Phips* in the Year 1690, took possession of it in the Name of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and administered the Oaths of Allegiance to the Inhabitants; but in a little time they revolted. *Col. Nicholson* arrived at *Boston* July the fifth, 1700. in her Majesty's Ship *Dragon*, attended by the *Robert*, and a *Brigs*, with several Transports, French Officers, a Regiment of Marines, *French* and *Scots* of War; bringing with him her

Majesty's Royal Command to the several Governors of the Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode-Island, to be assisting in the said Expedition; who very readily obeyed, and supply'd their respective Quotas of good effective Men, with Transports, Provision, Stores of War, Pilots, Chaplains, Chirurgeons, and all Necessaries for the Service.

Col. Nicholson was appointed General and Commander in chief, who Embarked September 18th from Nantasket having with him ———

Her Majesty's Ship the *Dragon*, Commanded by *Martin*,

The <i>Falmouth</i> ———	Capt. Riddle
The <i>Lowstoft</i> ———	Capt. Gordon
The <i>Pevershan</i> ———	Capt. Paster
The <i>Provincie Galley</i> ———	Capt. Southack
The <i>Star Amb</i> ———	Capt. Rochford

Besides Tenders, Transports, Hospitals, Store-ships, and twenty five lesser Vessels, with open Floats for carrying Boards and necessaries for the Cannon. The Land-Forces consisted of five Regiments of Foot, whereof Col. Vetch was Adjutant-General, Sir Charles Hobby, Col. Waken, Col. Toller, Col. Welling, and Col. Reading, had Commissions sent them from the Queen. The Wind proving fair, they all safe arrived in six Days, excepting Capt. Tryn, who at his entering into the Gut was lost with twenty five Men. Next Day a Council of War was held, and several Detachments ordered to go ashore, and view the Ground for the better landing and pitching their Camp. Col. Reading

and Col. Rednap, with a Company of *Marines*, were appointed on the *South* side of the River where the Fort stood, and supported with one hundred and fifty Men more under the command of Major *Adams*: At the same time Col. *Vech*, Col. *Waken*, Major *Brown*, Capt. *Southack*, and Engineer *Perkes*, landed on the *North* side with a Company of *Granaders*, commanded by Capt. *Adams*. After this Orders were given to land the whole Army, which was done by four o'clock in the Afternoon. The Fort fired on them, but did no Damage. In the Evening the *Bomb-Ship* came up, and saluted them with seven *Shells*, which number the Fort returned, but without Execution. On *Thursday* the twenty sixth at break of Day, the *General* march'd with the Army on the *South* side, the *Marines* in the Front, Col. *Reading* at their head, Col. *Whiting's* Regiment in the Center, Sir *Charles Hobby* in the Rear, and Major *Levington* with a Party of *Indians* flanking the Body in their March. Towards Evening the Fort fir'd very smartly, and so did the *French* and *Indian*. with their small Arms, as they lay behind the Fences, who kill'd three of our Men. Upon landing the Stores, which were brought up in the Night, the Enemy discharged several times from the Fort. Next Day we mounted some of our Guns, and made preparations to bring up the flat bottom Boats with the Artillery and Ammunition. In the Evening our *Bomb-Ship* came up again, and threw thirty six *Shells* into the Fort, which put them into such an amazing Terror, as brought to my Mind the saying of the Poet,

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*The slaughter-breathing Brass grew hot and spoke,
In flames of Lightning, and in clouds of Smoke.*

After that Lieut. Col. *Ballantine* with his Company from the Fleet, and Lieut. Col. *Goff* from Col. *Vetch* on the North, with four Companies more, came to the General's Camp: Every Regiment was now preparing for further Engagements, the Cannon being all landed; Lieut. Col. *Jobson* with three hundred was ordred to our *Paschies*, the Boats being constantly employed in going and coming with Provisions and all sorts of Warlike Stores. On Friday the twenty ninth two French Officers, a Fort Major Sergeant and Drummer, came out of the Fort with a Flag of Truce, and a Letter from Monsieur *Supersac*, unto the General, respecting some Gentlewomen that were terrified at the Noise of Bombs, praying his Protection, and that no Incivility or Abuse might be done them, which was granted. Next Day the Centinels of our advanced Guards discovered some of the Enemy near the Woods, whom they pursued, and took Capt. *Allie* a Prisoner. October 1st. the great Guns were plac'd on three Batteries; the Mortars were also planted, and twenty four Cohorns at a little distance from the outward Barrier of the Fort. These all play'd upon the Fort with good Effect; the French at the same time firing their great Guns and Mortars upon us. The General sent Col. *Teller* and Capt. *Abraham* with a Summons to Monsieur *Supersac* the Governour, to deliver up the Fort for the Queen of Great Britain, as her undoubted Right.

Right. The Answer which he return'd was solely desiring a Capitulation with some of the principal Officers on each side, which was granted; and thereupon a Cessation of Arms. Next Day the Articles of Capitulation were drawn up and signed by General Nicholson and the Governour. Upon this several Compliments pass'd on each side, which were sent by Major Handy the Aid-de-Camp: And on October 5th the Fort was delivered up. Upon which Major Abbercromby, with two hundred Men, five Captains, and eight Subalterns, were ordered to take possession thereof. Capt. Davison marched first at the head of fifty Grenadiers; Major Abbercromby, Capt. Mascarene, Capt. Bartlett, Capt. Adams, and Capt. Lyon, followed in their proper Stations; the General, with Col. Vesch on his right Hand, and Sir Charles Hobby on the left; with Monsieur Bonaventure and D'Gouten who were Hostages; and then the Field-Officers, with a great many others advanced to the Fort; where the French Governour met them half way on the Bridge, with Col. Reading and Capt. Matthews, who were Hostages on our side, and complimented him in these Words.

"Sir, I am very sorry for the King my Master, in losing so brave a Fort, and the Territories adjoining; but am my self happy in falling into the Hands of one so Noble and Generous, and now deliver up the Keys of this Fort, and all the Magazine into your Hands, hoping to give you a Visit next Spring. Which Keys the General immediately delivered to Col. Vesch, the Governour of the Fort, by virtue of her Majesty's Instructions: Whereupon Monsieur Superant with his Officers and Troops marched out with

with Drums beating, Colours flying, and Guns shouldered; each paying their Respects to the General as they passed by; and then our Army entered the Fort, hoisted the Union-Flag, and drank the Queen's Health, firing all the Guns round the Fort; as likewise did the Men of War, and other Vessels in the River.

On the Success of these her Majesty's Arms, a Day of Thanksgiving was solemniz'd; and agreeable to the Articles of Capitulation, three Vessels were appointed to transport the Soldiers into France, being two hundred and fifty eight; who besides the common Allowance, had a considerable Stock of Wine, Brandy, Sugar, Spice, and other things, with a plentiful supply for the Lord Governor. After this a Council of War was call'd, who resolv'd, that Major Livingston, with St. Casen, and three Indian Guides, should go to the Governor of Canada, about the Exchange of Captives, and inform him how Matters were here. Their first arrival was at Pensilva, at St. Casen's House, who courteously entertained him. From thence they went to the Island of Ledy, where they met with fifty Canoes and as many Indians, besides Women and Children; where were two English Prisoners, taken a little before at Winter-Harbour. Two Days after one of the Prisoners made his escape from an Island where he was hunting with his Master, carrying with him both his Canoe and Gun, and left him behind; which so exasperated the Wocash, that when he got from thence, and came where Major Livingston was, he took him by the Throat with his

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his Hatchet in his Hand, ready to give him the
fatal stroke, had not Sir *Casson* interposed; He
was however kept Prisoner some time; but by
the prudent management and mediation of that
Gentleman was released. November the 4th, they
took their departure, and next day the Major's Co-
mmand overtook, drowning one Indian, where he also
lost his Gun and all he had; after that coming a-
mong the Iles, their Canoe was cut to pieces,
which obliged them to travel the rest of the way
by Land, thro' horrible Deserts and Mountains,
being often forced to head Rivers and Lakes, and
some times Kneel deep in Snow, scarce passing a
day without fording some River or other, which
in some places were very rapid and dangerous; so
for nineteen days together never saw the Sun, the
Weather being very stormy and full of Fog, and
the Trees so prodigious thick, that in many places
it was with difficulty they got thro' in being stop-
p'd by Spruce, and Cedar, and the way under foot so
extremely rocky, that it was almost next to an im-
possibility to go; at last their Provisions were wholly
consum'd, and for five days together they had not
any thing to eat, but what they scraped off the
Skins of Beasts, or off the bark of Trees; After
these insupportable Difficulties they arrived at Qu-
adon, December the 14th, where they were
kindly receiv'd, and after some time of
Rest and Refreshment, the Prisoners were sent back
to their return, where two Gentlemen
were sent to assist, to travel on the same track
for Days towards his Indian settlement, where he
lived in a comfortable Temper. From thence
they came to Shamler, and brought with them
three

three black Canoes, being thirteen in number; which Canoes they carried seventy Miles by Land, thro' the Woods and Ice, and then passed in them fifty Miles by Water, crossing the Lake. They did not arrive at Albany till February 23d. Early in the Spring the Enemy appeared as insulting as ever: The first that fell under their Cruelty was Benjamin Frobble of York; but the most affecting and surprizing Stroke was on Col. Hill of Essex, who being deeply engaged in the Making Affair, and having several Treasures of value that were sell'd fourteen miles up the Country, went out with seventeen Men to pool off the Bark for fear of Wornes: But not being so careful and watchful as they ought to be, on July the twenty second they were ambush'd by a Body of Indians, who were making a descent upon us. They took two and kill'd three, whereof the Colonel was one; which so surpris'd the rest, (their Guns being wet) that they all ran without firing: one shot, or making the least Reprisal. This caused the Enemy's victory, and the more because they slew a superior Officer, whose death scorn'd to be, and with utmost revenge finish'd their Hatred in his Blood, leaving a Route of his Mourn. Next day about a hundred Men went in pursuit of them, but could not discover any. One of the slain was buried on the spot, the other two being buried where the Colonel was decapitated by Indians: the funeral Accomps in great Solemnity attending his Corpse. He was a Gentleman of good Temper, Courage and Conduct, respected and lamented by all that knew him.

After

After this the Enemy appear'd very bold and insolent in the Town, in open Streets; where they carried Captive our Children as they were at play. They then took *John Wedgwood*, whom they carried to *Canada*; and after that kill'd *John Adams*, of whom one thing is remarkable; that three Nights before he dreamt he should be slain by the *Indians*, at a certain place near his Brother's Barn; which place he frequently visited with a melancholly Countenance, telling several of the Neighbourhood, that within a little while he should be kill'd, and pointed to the very spot, which fell out accordingly.

After this they bent their fury *Westward*, where at *Waterbury* they kill'd three, and one at *Simsbury*. About the same time they fell on *Brookfield*, and then at *Marlborough*, where they shot the *Pastor* as he was riding to *Hadley*. From thence they went to *Chelmsford*, where they wounded *Major Treg*, who soon after expired; he was a true lover of his Country, and had very often distinguish'd himself a Gentleman of good Valour and Conduct.

August the 2d. between forty and fifty *French & Indians* fell on *Winter-Harbour*, where they kill'd a Woman and took two Men, one whereof was *Mr. Pendergast Fletcher*, which was the fourth time of his Captivity; but he was soon redeem'd by the *Garrison*. The week after they came with a far superior Number, kill'd three, and carry'd away six, one of the slain they barbarously Skin'd, and made themselves Girdles of his Skin. The last that fell this Season was *Jacob Garland* of *Canterbury*, in his returning from publick Worship.

As the Winter approached, Colonel Walsh was again preparing to traverse the Eastern Shore with an hundred and seventy Men, being the usual Season of visiting their Clam-banks, where one of the Enemy very happily fell into his Hands as they were encamping on an Island; for by the smook that the English made, they came near, concluding them to be some of their own Tribe, but finding themselves deceived, they attempted to escape, which our Men prevented. The Principal Indian among them was *Arrahawikwaham*, chief Sachem of *Naridgwahk*, an active bold Fellow, and one of an undaunted Spirit; for when they ask'd several Questions he made them no Reply, and when they threatned him with Death, he laugh'd at it with contempt; upon which they deliver'd him up unto our friend *Indlath*, who soon became his Executioner; but when the *Squaw* saw the destiny of her Husband, she became more flexible, and freely discovered where each of them encamp'd. Upon this they went further East, and took three more; after that a certain Indian (thro' discontent) surrendr'd himself, and inform'd of *Mauw* and several others that were at *Pembscut*, which our Forces had regard unto; and as they return'd went up *Sago* River, where they took two; and kill'd five more. Now altho' the Number that we destroy'd of them seems inconsiderable to what they did of ours, yet by Cold, Hunger, and Sicknes, at least a third of them was waisted since the War began. For as their number at first (among the several Tribes) were computed four hundred and fifty fighting Men from *Pembscut*, *Wastragud*, they were now

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now reduc'd to about three hundred, which made
the Old Men weary of the War, and to covet
Peace. At Winter-Harbour they took Corporal
Ayen, but soon releas'd him, without offering him
the least Injury, and then went unto the Port
with a Flag of Truce professing their desire of a
Pacification. Yet in a few Days after some came
in an Hostile manner at Cochecho, where they slew
Thomas Downs and three more while at Work in
the Field. After that, they went to Turk, where
they kill'd one and wounded another, who after-
wards got to the Garrison and reported, that as
they were fishing in the Pond they were way-laid
by five Indians, one of which ran furiously at him,
and knockt him on the head ; after this they
Scalp'd him, and cut him deep in the Neck. He
perfectly retained his Senses, but made not the
least motion or struggle, and by this means sav'd
his Life. April the twenty ninth the like num-
ber appear'd at Wells, where they kill'd two Men
as they were planting of Corn. After that they
slew John Church of Cochecho, ; and then way-laid
the People as they return'd from publick Wor-
ship, where they wounded one, and laid violent
Hands on another, but upon firing their Guns,
some who were before, return'd and rescued the
Prisoner. Upon this Col. Walton went with two
Companies of Men to Ossipe and Winnepissaukee
Ponds, being places of general Resort for Fish-
ing, Fowling and Hunting ; but saw none, only
a few deserted Wigwams ; for being so closely
pursued from one place to another, they removed
to other Nations, leaving only a few Cut-throats
behind, which kept the Country in a constant
Alarm.

Col.

Col. Nicholson by the Reduction of Port Royal (which from that time bears the Name of *Annapolis Royal*) was but the more inflamed with the desire of the Conquest of *Canada*. Wherefore upon his return to England, he so effectually represented to the *Queen* and *Ministry*, the great Advantage that would accrue unto the *Crown* thereby, that he obtained Orders for a sufficient Force both by Sea and Land, with the assistance of the several Colonies. And for the better expediting the same, he set sail the latter end of April, some time before the Fleet, with express Orders unto the several Governours of *New-England*, *New-York*, the *Jersys*, and *Philadelphia*, to get their Quota's of Men in readiness. He arrived at *Boston* on *June* the eighth, 1711. to the great Joy and Satisfaction of the Country. A Congress hereupon was appointed at *New-London*, being nearest the Center, where the several Governours met, with a firm Resolution of carrying on the important Affairs. On the 25th the Castle gave a Signal of Ships in the Bay, which prov'd to be the Fleet: Upon which the Troops of Guards, and Regiment of Foot were under Arms to receive them: And as his Excellency was not yet return'd, the Gentlemen of the Council and others of Distinction, went to Congratulate them.

Brigadier Hill was Commander in Chief of these her Majesties Troops, and Sir *Howard Walker* Admiral of the Fleet; which consisted of fifteen Men of War, forey Transports, a Battalion of *Marines* and seven *Regiments* under Collonel *Kirk*, Collonel *Sigmore*, Brigadier *Hill*, Collonel *Duncan*.

Disse, Collonel *Windsor*, Collonel *Clayton* and Collonel *Keine*, with upwards of *five thousand Men*, who arrived safe in Health, & encamped on *Nadler Island*, where the General invited the *Governour* to view them under Arms: They made the finest appearance that was ever yet seen or known in *America*. Her Majesty out of her Royal Favour was also pleased to send six Ships with all manner of Warlike Stores, and a fine Train of *Artillery* with forty Horses to draw the same.

It's surprizing to think how vigorously this Expedition was forwarded, while at *Boston*, altho' a Town but of Eighty Years standing, out of a howling Wilderness; yet scarce any Town in the Kingdom (but where Stores are laid up before) could have effected the same in so short a time. For in less than a Month the whole Army was supply'd with ten weeks Provision, and all other Necessaries that were wanted; Besides two Regiments of our *New-England* Forces, under the Command of Collonel *Park* and Collonel *Walton*; who embark'd at the same time in Transports of our own. On the day that the Fleet sail'd, Collonel *Nicholson* set out for *New-York*, & from thence for *Albany*, having ordered *Battos* before, and every thing else on the Inland Frontiers, to be in readiness for passing the *Lake* with utmost Application. The Assembly of *New-England* rais'd ten thousand Pounds, besides their Proportion of Men, the *Jersey* five, and altho' *Pennsylvania* was not so free of their Persons because of their Persuasion, yet were as Generous in their Purse, as any of the other Colonys in carrying on the Expedition.

Every

(64)

Every thing now look'd with a Smiling Aspect
 at Success; considering the powerful Strength
 by Land and Sea, the former being as fine Regi-
 mented Troops as any that belong'd to the Duke
 of Marlborough's Army; & the latter as Service-
 able Ships as any in the whole Navy, which for
 better Satisfaction I have here insert.

The *Switzerland* to lead with Starboard.
The *Monmouth* with the Larboard Tack aboard.

Ships Names.	Captains.	Men.	Guns.
Switzerland	Joseph Soons	444	70
Sunderland	Gans	365	60
Enterprise	Smith	199	40
Saphire	Gochley	190	40
Windsor	Artik	365	60
Kingstown	Winder	365	60
Montague	Walton	365	60
Devonshire	Cadger	520	80
Edgar, Sr. H. Walker	Admiral	470	70
Humber	Cobisford	520	80
Dunkirk	Rough	365	60
Exeterham	Park	190	40
Leopard	Cook	280	50
Chester	Admiral	365	60
Admiral	Admiral	440	70

The first Harbour they made after they sailed from Newcastle, was Cape Coffey, from whence they sail'd up St. Laurence's River, until they got up off the Virgin-Mountains; the Weather then proving

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190	40
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proving foggy, and the Wind freshning, the Ad-
miral ask'd the Pilot, what was best to do: who
advised that as the Fleet was on the North Shore,
it would be best to bring too, with their heads
unto the Southward: but he obstinately refusing,
acted the reverse, and ordered their heads unto
the North, which was so astonishing unto the Pi-
lots, that one and another foretold their Fear (un-
to the Officers) and the Destiny that would at-
tend them before the Morning; which accordingly
fell out. For at one of the Clock nine Ships
with 1500 Men were all cast ashore; and most
of the rest in as eminent danger; but so soon as
the former struck, they fired their Guns, which
gave Caution to the rest: Some of which were,
and stood off; others were so encompassed by the
Breakers that they were oblig'd to bring too their
Anchors, which was their last Refuge; but before
the day approached, the Wind happily shifted to
W. N. W. upon which they cut their Cables and
came to sail. Soon after a Council of War was
call'd, but the result not known until the Even-
ing, and then the Flag bore away to Spanish Ri-
ver, without giving the usual Signal: On which
many of the windward Ships were left behind;
but a small Man of War was ordered to Cruise
the next day for those that were left, and to take
up such as might be alive among the dead, who
were about six hundred. After this they made
towards the Fleet, but were eight days in getting
down; during which time the Wind was fresh-
ning, and had our Fleet proceeded, (as it were
to be wish'd they had) might easily have got un-
derwent in forty eight Hours.

X

Upon

Upon this Disaster the whole Country (and indeed the Nation) was alarm'd, and many Conspiracies arose; some imputing it to Cowardice, but most to Treachery, and the secret Influence of some Malecontents then at Helm; otherwise why would a matter of such vast Importance to the British Kingdom, be hush'd up in Silence, and the Principal Officers not Summon'd to appear? If the Admiral was in fault, wherefore was he not call'd to an Account? Or why did not the General to vindicate himself, lay a Remonstrance before the Council Board? And the Pilots, (who were order'd from hence as so great a Charge to the Country to represent matters in a true light) been examined? But instead thereof, amidst without being ask'd one Question. However one thing is remarkable, that among those that were shipwreck'd and lost their lives, there was but one single Person that belong'd to New-England among them.

Colonel Nicholson at this juncture was industriously engaged in getting the *Savins* ready for passing the *Lake* with a considerable Number of Friend Indians, as well as English, for the attacking of *Abenaki* *Road*, which next to *Quebec* was the place of greatest Importance in all the French Territories. But just as he was ready to embark, an Express came and gave an Account of this miserable Disaster that befel the Fleet: Whereupon, if he had proceeded, the whole Army would probably have been cut off: For upon advice of our Fleets misfortune, the French drew off all their Auxiliaries and most of their *Indians* to reinforce *Mons. Ruel*, being adv'd of the defeat that was

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making on them. So great was our loss in this En-
terprize, that it Affected the whole Country se-
ven Years after; as the Advance & Entrance of so
much Money and Provisions might well do. And
it as much flusht the Enemy; for out of the ruins
of our Vessels they not only got much Plunder,
but fortified their Castle and out Batteries with a
considerable Number of Cannon. They moreo-
ver stirr'd up the *French* and *Indians* about *Annapo-
la Royal* to revolt from their Allegiance to the
Crown. Capt *Pigon* being ordered up the River
for Timber to repair the Fort, was violently at-
tack't by no less than one hundred and fifty, who
kill'd the whole Boats Crew, wounded the Fort
Major, and afterwards very barbarously Murdered
him: They also slew Capt. *Forkin* the Engineer,
besides several others, and took thirty four of them
Prisoners. Soon after this, we were inform'd
of the Arrival of our *British* Forces in *England*,
on the 9th. of *October* at *Perismouth*, where on the
17th. following, the Admirals Ship the *Edgar* was
accidentally blown up, with 400 Seamen and se-
veral other People on board, all the Officers being
on shore.

The reduction of *Canada* was a matter of great
Consequence, not only to the Interest of *New-
England* and the adjacent Colonies; but also to
the whole *British* Empire. Not that in it self it
is of such intrinsic Value; for that the Cold is
so great, and the Ice so rigid, as to imbargo it
more than half the Year: But as the ingenious
Mr. *Dummer* observes in a Letter of his to a Na-
ble Lord in the Year 1712, the Consequence
would be very valuable; for as it extends above

one thousand Leagues towards the *Mississippi*, it would require a vast consumption yearly of the *English* Manufactury to support it; there being so great a number of several Nations that live behind, which bring down vast quantities of Furs of all sorts, as amount to an incredible Sum. But her Majesty's Royal Aim, as he notes, was not so immediately to advance a Trade, as the Security and Peace of her good Subjects in *North America*; being thorowly apprized that so long as the *French* inhabit there, so long the *English* would be in hazard.

The *Hudson's Bay* Company, as well as *Newfoundland*, have given a melancholly Account of the many Ravages that have been committed there by the powerful Assistance of those *Salvages*. I'm not insensible that many have blamed *New-England*, and cast the Odium wholly on them for not succeeding in this Enterprize; but why *New-England* should be branded with such Infamy, I never could yet hear the Grounds, or any Reason assigned, but what sprung from some capricious Brains, who were no well wishers either to the Cause or Country, and would stigmatize us if possible, as Enemies to the Church, and Disloyal to our *Sovereign*. But why Enemies to the Church? or wherein is it that we differ from them? save only in the Ceremonies, which none of them will allow to be Essential. We indeed are called *Dissenters*; but many of those that are of the Church, dissent more from one another than we do: For what we dissent from, is, (as they themselves term it) only in matters of Indifference; but many of them are Dissent-

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ters from their own *Articles of Faith*. Is not our
Doctrines the same ? the *Sabbath* as strictly solem-
nized ? and our Mode of Worship as agreeable
to the primitive Constitution, as any other Church
in the World ? Not but that we have degenera-
ted from the pious Steps of our Fore-fathers ;
yet I am bold to say, that as to number, there
are as many sincere and good People in *New-
England*, as in any one part of the World. But I
beg pardon for this Digression, which is only to
wipe off the Calumny that is too often cast upon
us. Now as to our *Loyalty*, such pregnant in-
stances may be given thereof, as will be surpris-
ing to Posterity. Witness our generous and no-
ble Undertaking in the reduction of *Port Royal*
under *Sir William Phips* ; and after that in the
Year 1690. in our descent on *Canada*, where we
lost many hundred brave Men, and at our own
Cost expended upwards of *one hundred and forty
thousand Pounds* in Money, without any Allow-
ance or Assistance from the Crown. After this
a new descent on *Port-Royal*, which altho' we
miscarried in that also, yet as *Mr Dummer* ob-
serves, we were not dispirited in raising another
Body of Troops under the Command of Colonel
Nicholson. And all this under the oppressi-
on of twenty Years War before by the *French*
and *Indians*. Yet in the last fatal Expedition, we
supplied more than our *Quota* which the *Queen*
assigned ; Besides great Sums were advanced to
sustain the *British Forces*, which but few Towns
in the Kingdom of *England* were able to effect ;
and none could do it with greater Alacrity and
cheerfulness of Spirit than we did.

In

In the History of *St. Sebastian Cobbe*, which I before hinted, we were informed that he took the great River of *St. Lawrence* for the Crown of Great Britain in the Reign of King Henry the seventh, which according to the French Historians, contains almost 2000 Miles in length and 840 in breadth, Situate between the 39th and 64th Degrees of North Latitude, which takes in *Acadia*, *Newfoundland* and *Terra De Labrador*. This great Territory in the beginning of the last Century, by the Contrivance of some then at Helm, was taken possession of by the French, who since that have made many fine Settlements, more especially at *Mount Real* and *Quebeck*. The latter is called a City commanded by a Castle, which stands on an Eminence, in which are five Churches, a Cathedral, a Bishop and an Prebendaries. Our unhappy Disappointment against Canada gave great uneasiness to the Country, and was matter of fear lest new Reprisals would be made on the our skirts; wherefore it was determined that Colonel *Walton* with one hundred and eighty Men should go to *Pembroke* and the adjacent Territories; where he burnt two Fishing Vessels (that were preparing to come upon us early in the Spring) and took several Captives, with some Plunder.

But *New-England* at this time was not alone insulted. The *Jesuits* were every way endeavouring to stir up the *Indians*; and at last did influence them to make a descent on the Borders of *Virginia*; where they made a great many of the *Palatines*. Upon this a considerable Number was raised, who were in quest of them.

bles, which he took the town of Great the seventh, torian. con- and 84p in and 64th De- kes in Acadia. This great last Century, at Helm, was who since that more especial. The latter is Castle, which which are five and as Proben- ment against Country, and which would be It was deter- one hundred and the two Fishing come upon as several Captives, was not alone every way and at last and in on the Borders a great many a considerable a great of them, and

and destroyed four Towns, besides a great many whom they took Prisoners. Some of them were supposed to be the *Senakas*, who are a Branch of the *Five Nations*. Another Tribe called the *Shackans*, made many Incursions on *Carolina*; upon which Col. Gibs the Governour commissioned Capt. *Hastings* and B—— the Indian Emperor, who was in League with the English; as also Capt. *Wilch*, with the Assistance of the *Chickasaw* Indians, to fall on them in several parts, and in a little time got to their Head-quarters, where the Enemy in three Divisions endeavored to surround them, but after a smart Engagement, received a perfect Overthrow; which was followed with the burning and destroying four hundred Houses or Wigwams. The *Friend Indians* appeared bold and active, but for want of Discipline and a good Regulation, did not the Service that otherwise they might. After this Col. *Barnwell* went in pursuit of another Nation call'd the *Tanharaks*, and entirely routed them.

I now return to our Frontiers, where at *Exeter*, April 26th 1722. they kill'd Mr. *Cunningham* as he was travelling the Road from Mr. *Hildes* to *Exeter*. After that they shot *Samuel Wibben*, between *York* and *Cape Naddis*. Others fell on several Teams in *Wells*, where they slew three & wounded as many more. One of the slain was *Lieut. Whitfield*, who a little before was redeemed out of Captivity, and a Person very much lamented. Soon after they appeared in the middle of the Town, and carried away two from thence. They went to *Spring Creek*, where they kill'd a Boy and took another, and then went to *York*, but being pur-

pursued made their escape. Another Party fell on
 the upper branch of *Oyster-River*, where they
 shot *Jeremiah Cromart*, and three Miles higher
 burnt a Saw-mill with a great many thousand of
 Boards. Next day they slew *Ensign Tuttle* at *Tele-*
End, and wounded a Son of *Lieut. Herd's* as he
 stood Sentinel. May 14th about thirty French
 and Indians who had a design on *York*, surpriz'd a
 Scout of ours as they were marching to *Cape-Ned-*
dick, where they slew *Sergeant Nelson*, and took se-
 ven besides: the remainder fought on a retreat till
 they got to a Rock, which for some time prov'd a
 good Barrier to them, and there continued untill
 they were releiv'd, by the Vigilant Care of *Capt.*
Willard. About this time fifty of our English who
 went up *Merrimack-River* returned, with the
 good Account of eight Indians that they had slain,
 and of considerable Plunder besides which they
 had taken, without the loss of one Man.
 June 1st they again came to *Spruce-Creek*,
 where they shot *John Pickernell* as he was locking
 his door, and going to the Garrison: they also
 wounded his Wife and knockt a Child on the
 head, which they Scalpt, yet afterwards it reco-
 vered. Two days after they were seen at *Amf-*
bury, then at *Kingston*, where they wounded
Ebenezer Stephens, and *Stephen Gilman*, the latter
 of which they took alive and inhumanely Man-
 dered. After this they kill'd one at *Newbury-*
nick, and on July 18th fell on a Company at
Wells, where they slew another and took a Negro
 Captive, who afterwards made his Escape. The
 Sabbath after they endeavour'd to intercept the
 People at *Dane* as they came from *Worship*: up-

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on which a Scout was sent in pursuit; but made
no discovery. Yet in the intermitting time they
took two Children from Lieut. Herd's Garrison,
and not having time to Scalp them, cut off both
their Heads, and carried them away. There was
not a Man at that time at home; however one
Easter Jones supplied the place of several; for she
courageously advanced the Watch-box, crying
aloud, *Here they are, come on, come on*; which so
terrified them as to make them draw off, with-
out doing any further Mischief. The Enemy at
this time were thought to be very numerous, for
they appeared in many Parties, which occasion-
ed an additional number to be left to cover the
Frontiers under the Command of Capt. Davis,
whose vigilant Care (thro' the blessing of God on
it) kept them from doing any further Mischief.
September 1st they kill'd *John Spencer*, and wound-
ed *Dependance Stover*. At this time a Sloop from
Placemia, with forty five French and Indians was
cruising on our Coast, which Capt. Carver obser-
ving, gave her chase, and took her. But our
Fishery at *Cape Sables*, thro' the defect of the
Guard-Ship, were great Sufferers; where no less
than twenty fell into their Hands.

The last Action that happened (of any moment)
this War, was at Mr. *Plaisted's* Marriage with
Capt. *Whelutobi's* Daughter of *Wells*, where
happened a great concourse of People, who as
they were preparing to mount in order to their
return, found two of their Horses missing; upon
which Mrs. *Dwining* with *Isaac Cole* and others
went out to seek them; but before they had gone
many Rods, the two former were kill'd and the
others

others taken. The Noise of the Guns soon alarm'd the Guests, and Capt. Lane, Capt. Robinson and Capt. Herd, with several others mounted their Horses, ordering twelve Soldiers in the mean time to run over the Field, being the nearer way: But before the Horsemen got far, they were ambush'd by another Party, who kill'd Capt. Robinson, and dismounted the rest; and yet they all escap'd excepting the *Bridegroom*, who in a few days after was redeem'd by the prudent Care of his Father, at the Expence of more than three hundred Pounds. Capt. Lane and Capt. Harman mustered what Strength they could, and held a dispute with them some time, but there was little or no Execution done on either side.

Not long after this we had advice of a *Suspension of Arms* between the two Crowns, which the *Indians* being apprized of, came in with a Flag of Truce and desired a *Treaty*. Their first Application was to Capt. *Harman* at *Casco*, desiring that the Conference might be there; but the Governor not willing so far to condescend, order'd it to be at *Persepolis*, where they accordingly met July 12th, 1713; three Delegates from St. John's, three from *Kennebec*, including the other Settlements from *Pennacook*, *Amesfort*, *Noridwah*, *Saco*, and all other Adjacent Places; where Articles of Pacification were drawn up, which I have here annexed. viz.

Whereas for some Years last past we have made a breach of our Fidelity and Loyalty to the Crown of Great Britain, and have made open Rebellion against her Majesty's Subjects, the

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the English Inhabiting the Massachusetts, New-
Hampshire, and other her Majesty's Territories
in New England; and being now sensible of the
Miseries which we and our People are reduced
unto thereby; We whose names are hereunto
subscribed, being Delegates of all the Indians be-
longing to Naridgual, Narahamegock, Amase-
cunot, Pigwacket, Penessek, Rivers of St. John's
and Adirumack, parts of her Majesty's Provinces
of the Massachusetts-Bay, and New-Hampshire,
within her Majesty's Sovereignty, having made
Application to his Excellency Joseph Dudley,
Esq. Captain General and Governour in Chief
in and over the said Provinces, that the Trou-
bles which we have unhappily rais'd or occasi-
on'd against her Majesty's Subjects the English
and our selves may cease and have an end; and
that we may again enjoy her Majesty's Grace
and Favour: And each of us respectively for our
selves, and in the Names and with the free Con-
sent of all the Indians belonging to the several
Places and Rivers aforesaid, and all other Indi-
ans within the said Provinces of the Massachu-
setts-Bay, and New-Hampshire, hereby acknow-
ledging our selves the Lawful Subjects of our
Sovereign Lady Queen Anne, and promising our
hearty Submission and Obedience to the Crown
of Great Britain, do solemnly Covenant Promise
and Agree with the said Joseph Dudley, Gover-
nour, and all such as shall be hereafter in the
place of Captain General and Governour in Chief
of the said Provinces and Territories on her Ma-
jesty's Behalf in form following; That we do say,
That at all times forever from and after the date

of these Presents, we will cease and forbear all
 acts of Hostility towards all the Subjects of
 Great Britain, and not offer the least Hurt or
 Violence to them or any of them in their Per-
 sons and Estates; but will henceforth hold and
 maintain a firm and constant Amity and
 Friendship with all the *English*, and will never
 entertain any Treasonable Conspirasy with any
 other Nation to their disturbance: That her
 Majesty's Subjects the *English* shall and may qui-
 etly and peaceably enter upon, improve and
 forever enjoy all and singular the Rights of
 Land and former Settlements, Properties and
 Possessions within the the *Eastern* parts of said
 Provinces of the *Massachusetts-Bay* and *New-
 Hampshire*, together with the Islands Inlets,
 Shores, Beaches and Fishery within the same,
 without any Molestation or Claim by us or any
 other *Indians*; and be in no wise Molested or
 disturbed therein; Saving unto the *Indians* their
 own Ground, and free liberty of Hunting,
 Fishing, Fowling, and all other Lawful Liber-
 ties and Priviledges, as on the eleventh day of
August in the year of our Lord One thousand
 six hundred and ninety three: That for Mutual
 Safety and Benefit, all Trade and Commerce
 which hereafter may be allowed betwixt the
English and the *Indians*, shall be only in such Pla-
 ces, and under such Management and Regulati-
 on, as shall be stated by her Majesty's Govern-
 ment of the said Provinces respectively.
 And to prevent Mischiefs and Inconvenien-
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pective Governments to come near unto any
English Plantations or Settlements on this side of
Saco River.

That if any Controversy or Difference hap-
pen hereafter, to and betwixt any of the English
and the Indians for any real or supposed Wrong
or Injury done on the one side or the other, no
private Revenge shall be taken by the Indians
for the same, but proper Application shall be
made to her Majesty's Governments upon the
place for remedy thereof in due course of Jus-
tice; we hereby submitting our selves to be ru-
led and governed by her Majesty's Laws, and
desire to have the Protection and Benefit of the
same.

We confess that we have contrary to all Faith
and Justice broken our Articles with Sir William
Phips, Governour in the year of our Lord God
1693. and with the Earl of Bellmons in the year
1699.

And the assurance we gave to his Excellency
Joseph Dudley Esq. in the year of our Lord God,
1701 in the Month of August, and 1703. in the
Month of July, notwithstanding we have been
well treated by the said Governours. But we
resolve for the future not to be drawn into any
perfidious Treaty or Correspondance to the hurt
of any of her Majesty's Subjects of the Crown
of Great Britain; and if we know any such, we
will seasonably reveal it to the English.

Wherefore we whose Names are hereunto
subscribed, Delegates for the several Tribes of
Indians belonging to the River of Kenebeck, Ame-
rasceggin, St. John's, Saco, Marimack, and the
parts

parts adjacent, being sensible of our great Offence and Folly in not complying with the aforesaid Submission and Agreements, and also the Sufferings and Mischiefs that we have thereby exposed our selves unto, do in all humble and submissive manner, cast our selves upon her Majesty for Mercy, and Pardon for all our past Rebellions, Hostilities and violations, of our Promises; praying to be received unto her Majesty's Grace and Favour.

And for and on behalf of our selves, and all other the Indians belonging to the several Rivers and Places aforesaid, within the Sovereignty of her Majesty of Great Britain, do again acknowledge, and confess our hearty and sincere Obedience unto the Crown of Great Britain, and do solemnly renew, and confirm all and every of the Articles and Agreements contained in the former and present Submission.

This Treaty to be humbly laid before her Majesty for her Ratification and further Order. IN WITNESS whereof we the Delegates aforesaid, by Name Kicebmut, Itensie, and Joseph for Penobscot, Joseph and Euseb for St. John's, Warrucensie, Wedacumaguis, and Bannacum for Kenibuck, have hereunto set our hands and Seals this 13th. day of July, 1713.

Signed

Signed
In theEdmund
Spencer
Wil. D.
Shel.
Joseph

Signed, Sealed and delivered
in the presence of us,

Edmund Quinsey
Spencer Phips
Wil. Dudley
Shad. Walton
Josiah Willard
&c.

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Warracenes

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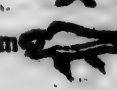
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Province

Province of *New-Hampshire.*

THe Submission & Pacification of the *Eastern Indians* was made and done the thirteenth Day of *July*, 1713. Annoque Regni Reginae nunc *Magna Britannia* Duodecimo.

Present, his Excellency *Joseph Dudley*, Esq. Captain General and Governour in Chief, in and over her Majesty's Provinces of the *Massachusetts-Bay* and *New-Hampshire* in *New-England*, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Councillours of the *Massachusetts.*

Samuel Sewall,
Jonathan Corwin,
Penn Townsend,
John Appleton,
John Higginson,
Andrew Belcher,
Thomas Noyes,
Samuel Appleton,
Ichabod Plaisted,
John Wheelwright,
Benjamin Lynde.

And of *New-Hampshire.*

Wil. Vaughan,
Peter Coffin,
Robert Elliot,
Rich. Waldron,
Nathan. Weare, Esq.
Esqrs. *Sam. Penballow,*
John Plaisted,
Mark Hunking,
John Wentworth.

For a further Ratification of this Treaty, several Gentlemen of both Governments went from *Portsmouth* to *Casco*, where a great Body of *Indians* were assembled, to know the Result of matters: It being a Custom among them on all such Occasions, to have the whole of their Tribes present;

sent; having no other Record of conveying to Posterity, but what they communicate from Father to Son, and so to the Son's Son. When the several Articles were read and explained, by Interpreters upon Oath, (the Delegates being present) they signified an unanimous Consent and Satisfaction, by loud Huzzes and Acclamations of Joy. Many Presents were then made them, which were thankfully received, and every Tribe had their proportion given out; but they were so disorderly, that *Mauw* (altho' he was the chief Sagamore in all the Eastern parts) was rob'd by the Morning of all he had; upon which he made a miserable Complaint unto the *English* next Day, of the wantonness of his young Men, who had stolen away all he had, therefore he had a new Supply. But altho' their Government is so Anarchical, and their Chiefs have so little Respect and Honour shown them, yet in their Council they observe a very excellent Decorum; not suffering any to speak but one at a time; which is deliver'd with such a remarkable Passion, and surprising Gravity, that there is neither Smile nor Whisper to be observ'd, until he that speaks has finish'd his Discourse, who then sits down, and after that another riseth up.

The Peace thus concluded and so firmly ratified, gave matter of Encouragement to the Eastern Inhabitants for restoring their former Habitations; who were also countenanced and assisted by the Government, even from *Cape Porpo* to *Kennet* River, where several Gentlemen who had large tracts of Land, granted a hundred Acres to

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every one for Encouragement that would go: and Settle; supporting a Minister besides (for some time) and employ'd a Sloop at their own Charge for carrying and re-carrying the Inhabitants, with their Stock; which gave so great Encouragement, that several Towns began to be settled, as *Brunswick, Topsham, Augusta, George Town, &c.* In which a great many fine Buildings were erected, with several *Saw-mills, &c.*

A Fishery was also undertaken by the ingenious *Dollar Noyes*, where twenty Vessels were employ'd at a time. He afterwards built a stone Garrison at *Augusta* at his own Charge, which was judged to be the best in the *Eastern Country*; and for a while was kept at the publick Cost, but afterwards slighted; which occasioned the Inhabitants to with draw, and then the *Indians* burnt it with several other Houses;

In *Kenibek River* the *Sturgeon Fishery* was also begun and carried on with so great Success, that many thousand Caggs were made in a Season; and esteemed as good as any that ever came from *Hambrough or Norway*; Besides vast quantities of Pipe Staves, Hoghead and Barrel, Pine Boards, Plank, and Timber of all sorts, which were not only transported to *Boston*, but to foreign places; Husbandry also began to thrive, and great stocks of Cattel were rais'd.

The *French Missionaries* perceiving the Growth of these Plantations, soon animated the *Indians* to disrest them, by insinuating that the Land was theirs; and that the *English* invaded their Properties; which was a vile and wrong Suggestion, for that their Conveyance were from the Ancient

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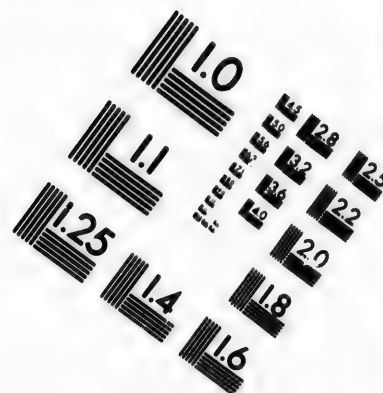
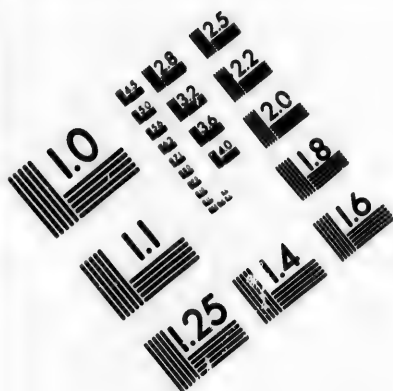
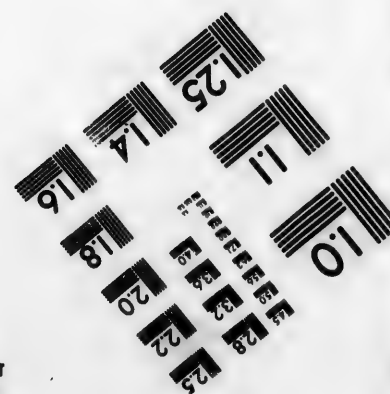
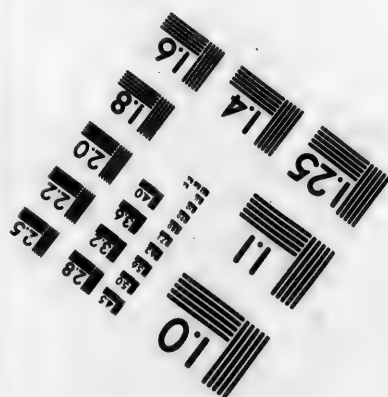
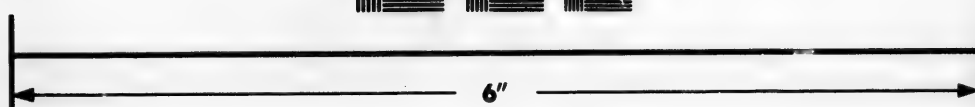
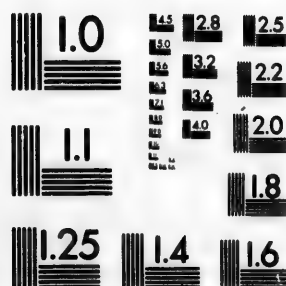


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Sagamores, at least seventy Years before ; and the Proprietors did not settle so high up by several Miles as was formerly posselt be their Predecessors.

However the *Indians* could not be satisfied, but so threatned the Inhabitants, that many withdrew, and others were discouraged from going to Settle. Soon after they kill'd many of their Cattel, and committed many other Outrages.

No sooner was this Advice brought unto his Excellency, *Samuel Shute* Esq. who was now Captain General and Governour in Chief, in and over the Provinces of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, and *New-Hampshire*, &c. (and one zealously affected for the Interest of the Country) but he appointed a Congress at *Arewsick* in *Kennebeck* River, in *August* 1717. where a great number of *Indians*, with the Chiefs of every Tribe accordingly met. And some of the Principal Gentlemen of both Provinces accompanied his Excellency to the place appointed. The Complaints on each side being impartially heard and debated, the Original Deeds from the Ancient *Sagamores* were produced and explained ; having interpreters on Oath. The Articles drawn up and signed in the year 1713. were again read and ratified, to the seeming Satisfaction of the Principal *Sachems*, who inclined to Peace ; and imputed the late Miscarriages unto the young Men, but were now resolved on a firm Harmony, and would in no respect violate the former Treaties. Upon this his Excellency made them several Presents, which they thankfully received, and in acknowledgment thereof, returned him a Belt of *Wampam*, with some *Beayour* Skins:

After this they drank the Kings Health, and promis'd Allegiance to the Crown of *Great Britain*; so that every thing had now the promising Aspect of a lasting Peace. One thing I cannot here omit; three days after our departure, a number of *Indians* went a Duck-hunting, which was a season of the year that the old ones generally shed their Feathers in, and the young are not so well flusht as to be able to fly; they drove them like a flock of Sheep before them into the Creeks, where without either Powder or Shot they kill'd at one time four thousand and six hundred; for they followed them so close that they knockt them down with Billees and Paddles, and sold a great number of them to the *English* for a Penny a dozen, which is their practice yearly, tho' they seldom make so great a Slaughter at once. But before two years were expired, they again began to insult the Inhabitants, being spur'd on by the *Jesuits*, which occasioned a *Scout* of fifty or sixty Men to be sent out, who kept them in some awe. But in the year 1720. they began to be more insolent, and appear'd in greater Bodies; upon which Colonel *Walton* was ordered with about two hundred Men to guard the Frontiers, and was after that appointed with Capt. *Moody*, *Harman Penballow*, and *Wainright* to send to their Chiefs for Satisfaction for the late Hostilities which they had done in killing the Cattle, &c. The *Indians* fearing the event promis'd to pay two hundred Skins, and for their fidelity to deliver up four of their young Men as Hostages. After this they became tolerably quiet; but in the Spring grew as insolent as before; especially in

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Kenebec, where some time in *July* they came with ninety Canoes on *Padishah* Island, which lies opposite to *Arrowsick*, and sent to speak with *Capt. Penhallow*, who fearing an intregue, refused. Upon which one hundred and fifty of them went over to him, with whom he held a Conference; especially with *Mounfieur Delachese*, and *Sebastian Ralle* who were *Jesuits*; *Mounfieur Croizen* from *Canada*, and *St. Castee* from *Penobscot* came also along with them, who brought a Letter for *Gouverneur Shute* in behalf of the several Tribes, importing, That if the *English* did not remove and quit their Land in three weeks, they would burn their Houses and kill them as also their Cattle. Upon this an additional Number of Soldiers were sent under the command of *Colonel Thaxter* and *Lieut. Col. Goff*; and several Gentlemen of the Council were also appointed to enquire into the ground of these Tumults, and if possible to renew the *Pacificati-* on: who accordingly went and sent Scouts to call the *Indians* in, but they slighted the Message with derision. Hereupon the Soldiers were order'd to continue, and reinforce the Garrisons that Winter. But in the Summer they renewed their insults, and on the thirteenth of *June 1722* about sixty of them in twenty Canoes, came and took nine Families in *Merry-meeting-Bay*, most of which they afterwards set at liberty, but sent *Mr. Hamilton, Love, Handson, Trescott* and *Edgar* to *Canada*; who with great difficulty and expence afterwards got clear. They then made a descent on *St. Georges*, where they burnt a Sloop, took several Prisoners, and fought the Garrison some time; and in a Month

Month after came a greater Body from *Powhatan*, who kill'd five and engag'd the Fort twelve Days; being very much encouraged by the influence of the *Fryar* that was with them. But finding they could make no great impression, endeavoured to undermine it, and had made a considerable progress therein, till upon the falling of much Rain, the Trenches caved in, which caused the siege to break up, with the loss of twenty of them in the Engagment, as we were afterwards informed. About the same time Capt. *Samuel* with five others boarded Lieut. *Tilton*, as he lay at Anchor a fishing near *Damaris Cove*: They pinion'd him and his Brother, and beat them very sorely: But at last one got clear and released the other; who then fell with great Fury upon the *Indians*, threw one over-board, and mortally wounded two more.

Capt. *Savage*, Capt. *Blin*, and Mr. *Newton*, who at this time were coming from *Annapolis*, and knew nothing of their Ravages, went into *Passamaquady* for Water. They were no sooner ashore, but found themselves hem'd in by a Body of *Indians*, the *French* basely standing by and suffering it. They wanted to divide the Cargo of the Sloop among them, and at last sent Capt. *Savage* on board to procure some Ransome. But the Wind rising, he was forc'd off, and made the best of his way to *Boston*: Those that he left (after some Difficulty and Expence) were released.

Capt. *Harmon* who was now in *Kenebeck*, went up the River with a Detachment of thirty four Men, and seeing some Fires, went ashore in the Night, where he came on eleven Canoes: The

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Indians were lying round the Fire, and so wearied, by much Dancing the day before upon the Success they had, that they stumbled over them as they lay asleep. Reports were various as to the number of *Indians* that were then slain; some say eighteen, others not so many: However they brought away fifteen Guns; and at a little distance found the Hand of an *Englishman* laid on the stump of a Tree, and his Body mangled after a barbarous manner; having his Tongue, Nose and private parts cut off: They brought away the Body, and gave it a decent Burial. It was found to be the Body of *Moses Eaton of Salisbury*.

In this brave attempt of Capt. *Harmon*, which was effected in ten minutes, we lost not one Man, yet at the same time a great Body of *Indians* lay near, who being startled at the Noise that was made, arose and fired several Guns, but did no Damage.

The Country at this time was in a surprizing Ferment, and generally disposed to a War; but the *Governour* and *Council* could not readily come into it, considering the vast Expence and Effusion of Blood that would unavoidably follow: Besides some were not satisfied with the Lawfulness of it at this time: For altho' they believed the *Indians* to be very criminal in many respects, yet were of Opinion that the *English* had not so punctually observed the Promises made to them of Trading-houses for the benefit of Commerce and Traffick, and for the preventing of Frauds and Extortions, too common in the private dealings of the *English* with them. But the grand abuse to them is the selling of strong Drink to them,

them, which has occasioned much quarrelling and Sin and the loss of many Lives, to the great Scandal of Religion, and reproach of the Country. His Excellency was sensible of the Promises that he made them at the Treaty of Pacification; which he failed not to lay before the General Assembly; but he met with so much opposition that nothing could be effected. The firing an *Armourer* at the Publick Charge, was also engaged, but nothing done therein; So that the *Indians* were full of resentments, and thought themselves wrong'd. Yet all this time they made no application unto the Government for redress, which they ought to have done by the Articles of Agreement, but broke forth into Horrid and cruel Outrages, by burning killing and destroying. At last the Government by repeated Addresses from the People, was obliged to call the *Council* together to concert what was proper to be done, who advised, to the proclaiming an open War. But their not consulting before-hand with the other Governments was certainly a great oversight; who probably would have come into it, and thereby have help'd to support the Charge, which now lay wholly on the *Massachusetts* and *New Hampshire*.

Proclamation.

WHereas the *Indians* inhabiting the *Eastern* parts of this *Province*, notwithstanding their repeated Submissions to his Majesty's Crown and Government, their publick and solem

• I am Treaty and engagements, entered into with
 • the Government here established, to demean
 • themselves peaceably and amicably towards his
 • Majesty's good Subjects of this Province; and
 • notwithstanding the kind and good Treatment
 • they have received from the Government, have
 • for some Years last past appeared in considerable
 • Numbers in an hostile manner, and given distur-
 • bance to his Majesty's Subjects, in the *Eastern*
 • parts of this Province, killing their Cattel and
 • threatening destruction to their Persons and E-
 • states; and in abuse of the Lenity and Forbear-
 • ance of the Government, have lately with the ut-
 • most Injustice and Treachery proceeded to
 • plunder, despoil, and take Captive many of his
 • Majesty's good Subjects, to assault, take, burn, &
 • destroy Vessels upon the Sea-coasts, and Houses
 • and Mills upon the Land; to wound some, and
 • in a most barbarous, and cruel manner to Mur-
 • der others, of the Inhabitants of this Province;
 • and in a way of open Rebellion and Hostility to
 • make an Audacious and furious assault upon
 • one of his Majesty's Forts when the King's Co-
 • lours were flying.

• I do therefore by and with the advice of his
 • Majesty's Council, hereby declare and proclaim
 • the said *Eastern Indians*, with their Confederates,
 • to be Robbers, Traitors and Enemies to his
 • Majesty King *George*, his Crown and Dignity;
 • and that they be henceforth proceeded against
 • as such: Willing and Requiring all his Maje-
 • sty's good Subjects, as they shall have Oppor-
 • tunity, to do and execute all acts of Hostility
 • against them; Hereby also forbidding all his

Majesty's good Subjects to hold any Correspondence with the said *Indians*, or to give Aid, Comfort, Succour or Relief unto them, On penalty of the Laws in that case made and provided. And whereas there be some of the said *Indians* who have not been concerned in the perfidious and barbarous Acts beforementioned, and many may be desirous to put themselves under the Protection of this Government:

To the intent therefore that utmost Clemency may be shewn to such, I do hereby grant and allow them to come in and render themselves to the commanding Officer of the Forces, or to the respective Officer of any Party or Parties in the Service; provided it may be within forty Days from this Time. And to the intent that none of our Friend *Indians* may be exposed, or any Rebels or Enemy *Indians* may escape on pretence of being Friends, I do hereby strictly forbid any of the said *Indians* to move out of their respective Plantations, or such other places whereto they shall be assigned, or to come into any *English* Town or District, within the Colony of the *Massachusetts-Bay* or the County of *York*, without being attended with such Men as I shall appoint to oversee them, at their peril; and as they tender their own safety. And further, I forbid all the Friend *Indians* to hold Communion with, harbour or conceal any of the said Rebels, or Enemy *Indians*; requiring them to seize and secure all such that may come among them, and to deliver them up to Justice.

And

And all Military Commission-Officers are hereby authorized and commanded to put this Declaration and Order in Execution.

Given at the Council-Chamber in Boston, the twenty fifth of July, 1722.

SAMUEL SHUTE.

Josiah Willard, Secr.

GOD Save the King.

The abovesaid Declaration (for substance) was also given out the Week after, at the Council-Chamber at *Portsmouth*, in the Province of *Newhampshire*.

Now altho' the Settlements in *Kenebeck* were the first that were molested, yet it's not to be supposed that the bent of the Enemies Fury was on them alone, as some would insinuate; for at the same time they interrupted the Fishery throughout all *Nova-Scotia*; many have reflected on the Government for suffering a Fort to be at *St. Georges*, as if that did irritate the *Indians*; but why the Proprietors might not make an improvement thereof, as well as any others on their right of Purchase I know not; considering that it was granted from the Crown, and no exemption made at the Treaty of Peace. Yet at the same time I must be free to say, that there was too great indulgence at first in the Government in suffering

so many Townships at so great a distance to be laid out at once, unless they were more peopled; which has since been the occasion not only of a vast Expence, but a great effusion of Blood.

The number of Vessels were about sixteen which the Enemy took at *Canso*, as they went into the Harbours for their Necessity; which so soon as Governour *Philipps* was apprised of, he summoned the several Masters ashore with the Sailors, and proposed the fitting out of two Sloops well Man'd for recovering the Vessels and Captives, which being approved of, he forthwith ordered the Drums to beat for Volunteers, and in less then half a day fix'd them out with about twenty Men in each, under the command of Capt. *Eliot* and Capt. *Robinson*, who freely offered their services; but as Capt. *Eliot* out sail'd the other, he got first to a Harbour call'd *Wispague*, where he discovered some Vessels, and bore directly down upon them, 'till he came pretty near. The *Indians* being flush't with Success, and having thirty nine on board one of the Vessels which they had took, and seeing no more Men on board the *English* then what was usual, commanded them to strike for that they were their Prize. Unto whom Capt. *Eliot* reply'd that he was hastning to them; and in an instant called his Men on Deck, who fired on them with a loud Huzza, and clapt them on board; which was so surprising a Salutation, that they made a most dreadful yelling. However they resisted so well as they could for about half an hour, in which time Capt. *Eliot* received three Wounds, when Mr. *Broadstreet*, who commanded the Soldiers, entered with

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with *Hand-Grass*'s, most of the *Indians* jump'd over-board, who were shot in the Water. Those that ran down in the hold, were tore in pieces by the Shells, so that only five escaped, who were wounded. One of our Men was kill'd, and several hurt, particularly the Corporal of the Troops, who had five Swan-shot in his Body. Capt. *Eliot* being ill of his Wounds, was oblig'd to return, carrying with him seven Vessels into *Canso*, which he retook with fifteen Captives, six hundred Quintals of Fish, and two heads of the Chiefs of those *Indians* that were among them. Upon this the Governour ordered the same Sloop back with a fresh supply of Men to reinforce Capt. *Robinson*, who in a Week after brought in two *Indian* Scalps, a Scooner and a Sloop which they took at *Adallegash*.

After that he met with a *French* Man and an *English* Captive, who informed of a Body of *Indians* and five Vessels that lay at a little distance, which he immediately went in pursuit of; but fearing the event, was not willing at first to engage them, but kept at some distance, and then three Canoes with three *Indians* in each double arm'd drew near, one of which came on board, as the rest lay on their Paddles, whom they treated friendly in expectation of a greater Prize. But the *Indian* growing jealous attempted to escape, and presented his Gun to Lieut. *Jephson*'s breast, which he putting by, shot him dead. Upon this they fir'd upon those in the Canoes, and kill'd three. The Enemy was so numerous ashore, that he thought it not safe to encounter them; however he took one Vessel. At this time

time they had twenty of our *English* Captives, but could not come to a fair Capitulation about their Redemption. However the Captain warn'd them to use them well, for as we had thirty of theirs at *Annapolis*, twenty at *Boston*, and as many more at *Canso*, as they treated ours, so we would theirs. Mr. *Broadstreet* now steer'd to the Westward of the Harbour where Capt. *Eliot* had the dispute before mentioned, where he retook three Vessels more, but could see neither Captive nor *Indians*. The Day after Capt. *Blin* very happily arriv'd with a Flag of Truce, and redeem'd seven Vessels and twenty four Captives, who otherwise would have been put to Death. From thence he sail'd to the *Cape*, and in his returning back, took three or four *Indians*, which he carried to *Boston*. Capt. *Southack* being inform'd of a small Body that was then at *Astagenash* in the Gulph of *St. Lawrence*, where Monsieur *Golden* the famous *Fryar* did reside, had an intent to visit him; but in his passage thro' the Gutt was happily diverted, where meeting with two Canoes, in which were six *Indians* he kill'd one, and took the other five.

The *General Assembly* not finding the former Bounty sufficiently encouraging to Volunteers, now pass'd an Act of one hundred pounds a Scalp to all such as supported themselves, and whoever was subsisted by the Publick, should have sixty pounds for the like: That any Company or Troop issuing forth upon an Alarm, should over and above the Establishment have thirty pounds, and an encouraging Reward besides, for all Prisoners that they took; and whatever Plunder might be taken should be shared among them: And if any Vo-

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be wounded or maimed in the Service, that du-
ring the continuance of such Wound or Maim,
he shall be allowed such a Stipend or Pension as
the General Court should think fit to order.

September the 10th we had a surprizing Account
from Arowsick of four or five hundred, Canada and
Cape Sable Indians, that fell upon them early in
the Morning, who probably would have laid all
desolate, had they not been seasonably discover-
ed by a small Guard which Capt. Penballow was
sending out for assisting the Neighbourhood to
gather in the Corn; who kill'd one and wounded
three more of the Company: The report of
which Guns did so alarm the Inhabitants, that
they with most of their Substance got seasonably
into the Garrison. Their first appearance seem-
ed terrible, considering their Number, with the
fewness of those that were to defend; who fought
the Garrison some time, and shot Samuel Brooking
thro' a Port-hole, after that they had kill'd fifty
head of Cattle, and burnt twenty six dwelling
Houses. The same Day in the Evening came
Col. Walton and Capt. Harmon, with about thirty
Men in two Whale-boats, who with those of
Capt. Temple and Penballow's Men, (that could be
spared out of the Garrisons) made about seventy,
and gave them Battle some time: But the Ene-
my were so numerous, that they were like to have
hem'd them in, had they not fought upon a re-
treat.

In the Night they draw off, without much
cause of Triumph, and went up the River, where
they attackt Mr. Stratton, as he was turning down
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in his Sloop, whom they mortally wounded; then went to *Richmond*, where some time they held a dispute with the Garrison, and afterwards drew off. The last that fell this Season was a Man at *Berwick*.

His Excellency's Affairs now calling him to *Great Britain*, the Government of the *Massachusetts* was wholly devolved on the Honourable *William Dummer*, Esq. Lieut. Governour; during whose Administration, there were as many remarkable Turns of Divine Providence, (respecting the Enemy) as have happened since the War commenced; whose Prudence and good Conduct have made him acceptable unto all.

The first Alteration that he made, was in Commissioning Col. *Westbrook* as Chief in the *Eastern* Affairs; who on the 10th of *February* march'd to *Pembiscot*, and Capt. *Harmon* at the same time up *Amanascoggin* River, but neither of them had any Success, save burning their Chappel and some *Wigwams*. Capt. *Sayward* with a Company of Volunteers went as far as the *White Hills*, near one hundred miles into the Enemies Country, but met with the like misfortune.

So soon as the Spring advanced, they began to appear as furious as ever. At *Scarbrough* they kill'd *Thomas Lathin* and his Son; after that *Mrs. Dering* and two Soldiers, where they also took *Mary Seamount*, *John Huttel* and *Robert Jordan*. Another Party came to *Coobeeke*, where they slew *Tristram Head*, *Joseph Ham*, and carried three Children Captive: From thence they went to *Lamper-Ele River*, where they kill'd *Aaron Rans* with one of his Children, carrying away his Wife

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Wife and three more with them; At Northfield they shot two, and meeting with the Reverend Mr. Willard of Rutland, they laid violent Hands upon him; but he being a Person of Courage agreeable to his Strength, he slew one and wounded another, till at last they gave him the fatal stroke. Two of Ensign Stephens's Sons were also kill'd, and two more carried Captive.

Capt. Watkins, who at this time was engaged on a Fishing Voyage at Canis, was surpris'd by a small Body in the Night while abed. The Day before he was at Church, and it hapned that two Ministers in two different Congregations preached on one and the same Subject; namely, *preparing for sudden Death*; not knowing how soon or in what manner Death would attack them. His Lodging was on an Island at a little distance from the Fort; and altho' he was so strongly importun'd by several of his Friends to stay with them that Night, as if they had a secret impulse of some impending Evil; yet all the Arguments they could use, could no ways prevail nor influence him. He was a Gentleman of singular good Temper, respected and lamented by all that knew him. John Drew of Portsmouth (a pretty Youth) was slain with him, at the same time.

The Delegates of the six Nations of Iroquise, with the Mohagan and Scatacook Indians, being disposed to come to Boston, were kindly entertained there. And at a Conference with the General Assembly, signified a great concern for the Blood that was so often shed by their Kinsmen and Brethren; That from the Original they were Friends to the English, and as a Testimony of their

their continuing so, presented a belt of *Wampam*; which according to their Custom, is the renewing the Covenant. His Honour the *Lieut. Governor*, as an acknowledgement, gave each of them a piece of *Plate*, with Figures engraven thereon, as a *Turtle*, a *Bear*, a *Hatchet*, a *Wolf*, &c. which were the *Escutcheons* of their several Tribes. And the more to oblige them to our Interest, they had a promise made of *one hundred pounds* a Scalp for every *Indian* that they kill'd or took; which seem'd so pleasing to them, that they manifested a readiness of taking up the Hatchet in favour of the *English*, whenever any Hostility was made against them. After this they were entertained with the curious sight of a Gun that was made by the ingenious *Mr. Pim* of *Boston*; which altho' loaden but *once*, yet was discharg'd *eleven* times following with Bullets in the space of *two* minutes; each of which went thro' a double Door at *fifty* yards distance. They were then presented with an *Ox*, which with Bows and Arrows they kill'd and dress'd according to their own Custom; where thousands of Spectators were present to behold and hear their barbarous Singing and Dancing. But notwithstanding this free and generous Entertainment, with the firm promises they made of falling on our Enemies, (whenever they made any Insults on us) all proved of little or no Significancy; which was principally owing to the powerful influence of the *Dutch*, for the sake of Trade and Commerce with them, as was observed on the like Occasion.

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October the thirteenth we had an account from Northfield, of a Body of Indians that fell on the Town-Fort, where they wounded two and kill'd as many more. Soon after they surprized Mr. Cogshel and his Boats Company as they were going ashore at Mount Desert.

December 25th about sixty laid siege to St. Georges Garrison, where they continued thirty Days, and were not a little flusht with the expectation of Success; for at their first coming they took two Soldiers, who gave an account of the state of Matters: But Mr. Canady the commanding Officer being one of uncommon Courage and Resolution, stood his Ground till Col. Westbrook arrived, who soon put them to a rout. After this some came to Berwick, where they took a Soldier as he was carelessly wandering from the Garrison.

The favourableness of the Winter prevented our marching to any of their Head quarters this Season, excepting to Narridgwalk, where Capt. Moulton found a vile and pernicious Letter from the Governour of Quebec, directed unto the Fryar, exhorting him to push on the Indians with all imaginable Zeal against the English, whose Advice he as industriously pursued.

April 17th 1724. they shot William Mitchel of Scarborough, as he was plowing in the Field, and took two of his Sons, who afterward were released at the taking of Narridgwalk. They then fell on a Sloop at Kenebunk, which belong'd to Lyn, and kill'd the whole Company: But the greatest stroke was on Capt. Winslow, who with sixteen Men in two Whale-boats, went from St.

George's

George's to the *Green-Islands*, where the Enemy usually frequent on the account of Fowling. But on their return they were ambuscaded by two or three Companies of them that lay on each side the River. The first that fell was Sergeant *Harvey*, who commanded the other Boat; for by keeping too near the Shore, he gave the Enemy the greater Advantage: However he returned the Shot with as much bravery as could be expected, till overpower'd by a multitude. Capt. *Winslow*, who was considerably a-head and out of danger, perceiving the Engagement, courageously return'd back to their Assistance. But before he could give them any relief, was surrounded with about thirty Canoes, who made a hideous yelling; but he gave them no answer but from the muzzles of his Guns. A smart Engagement followed, which held till Night: When finding his Thigh broken, and most of his Men slain, was oblig'd to hasten ashore; but there also he found himself unhappily way-laid: They fell on him with utmost fury, yet his Courage continued until the last; for (as one of those that escaped has since reported) he rested himself on his other Knee, and kill'd an *Indian* before they had power to slay him. Thus died that worthy young Gentleman, for the Cause of his Country. He was one of liberal Education and good Extract, being the Grand Son of Governour *Winslow* of *Plymouth*; and if he had survived, might have been of good Service in his Generation. *Sylvanus Nock*, a worthy Elder of the Church of *Ober-River*, soon after this was slain as he was on Horseback. *Myles Thomson* of *Berwick* was the same

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same day also kill'd by another Party, and his Son was carried Captive. A few Days after they again beset Capt. Penhallow's Garrison, where they took three as they were driving their Cows to Pasture, and at their drawing off kill'd a great many Cattle. Another Company fell on Kingstown, where they took Peter Colcard, Ephraim Seaverns, and two of Mr. Stephens's Children, whom they carried to Canada; but by the unwearied Pains and Expence of Mr. Stephens, he in a little time purchased his Children. Colcard about six Months after made his escape and got unto his Friends, but did not survive long. May 24th they shot George Chesley as he was returning from publick Worship, with whom was Elizabeth Burdum, who was mortally wounded. Three Days after they went to Perpoduck, where they kill'd one and wounded another, and then march'd to Saco, where they slew David Hill a Friend Indian. On the same Day another Party went to Chester, where they took Thomas Smith, with another whom they pinion'd, but soon after they made their escape.

The Frontiers being thus alarmed, two Companies of Volunteers went from New Hampshire on the Bounty A & one hundred pounds a Scalp, and it hapned that Moses Davis, as he was weeding his Corn, went unto a Brook to drink, where he saw three Indian Packs, upon which he informed the Troops that were then coming out. He with his Son went before as guides, but by an Ambushment were both shot dead. The English then fired on them, who kill'd one, and wounded two more, but could not find either of the latter, altho

altho' they track't them by their Blood some way. The Assembly of *New-Hampshire* then sitting, order'd the aforesaid Sum of one hundred pounds to be paid.

The next damage they did, was at *Groton*, but were so closely pursued, that they left several of their Packs behind. About which time News came to *Deerfield* of a Body of *Indians* discover'd up *Connecticut River*. Capt. *Thomas Wells* Rallied a Company of Men, and went in quest of them, but made no further Discovery, till, upon their return home, about four Miles from *Deerfield*, three of the Company (supposing themselves out of Danger) Rode at some distance before the rest, and unhappily fell into an Ambushment of the Enemy near a Swamp, and were all three kill'd by them. But the Company behind, hearing the Guns, rode up with all speed, and came upon the Enemy while they were scalping the slain; and firing upon them wounded several. Upon which the Enemy fled into the Swamp, and the *English* dismounting their Horses, ran in after them, and trackt them a considerable way by the Blood of the wounded, but found none. However they recovered ten Packs, and heard afterwards that two died of their Wounds, and a third lost the use of his Arm. Another Company fell on *Spar-wink*, where they mortally wounded *Solomon Fort-son*, as he was coming out of the Garrison. Next 1724 day being *July* the 18th. Lieut. *Bean* went in quest of them, and came up with a Scout of thirty whom he engag'd and put to flight, leaving twenty five Packs, twelve Blankets, a Gun, a Hatchet, and sundry other things behind them. The

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The Enemy not finding so great encourag-
ment in attacking our Frontiers as they expected,
were now resolved to turn *Pirates*, and accord-
ingly intercepted several of our Fishery as they went
in and out the Harbours for Wood, Water, or in
case of Storms, and accordingly made up a Fleet
of fifty Canoes, who design'd at first for *Monhe-*
gen, but going thro, the Fox Islands, and seeing
several Vessels at Anchor, surprized eight with
little or no Opposition; in which were forty
Men, twenty of whom they put to Death, reser-
ving the Skippers and best Sailors to Navigate
for them. After this they took fourteen more; &
with the assistance of the *Cape Sable Indians*, be-
came so powerful and desperate, that at first they
terrified all Vessels that sail'd along the *Eastern*
Shore. They then went to *St. Georges* with a de-
sign to burn that Garrison; in order whereto,
they fill'd a couple of *Shallops* with cumbustible
matter, which they set on fire, but it was happily
extinguished. They then offered terms on sur-
rendering which were rejected. And finding
that neither Force nor Insinuation would prevail
they withdrew, and sail'd to *Annapolis*, expecting
to surprize the Fort; but firing at a Soldier in
their March, gave an Alarm; and a detachment
issued forth; who after a smart dispute gave them
a perfect rout, but not without loss on our side.

The Fishery being thus invaded, two Shallops
with about forty Men well fixt went from *New-*
hampshire, who fairly came up with one of them,
but thro' Cowardize and Folly were afraid to
engage them: However Doctor Jackson from
Kittery, and *Sylvanus Lakeman* from *Ipswich*, with

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a lesser number gave them Chase, and fired very smartly with their small Arms, altho' the Enemy had two great Guns and four Pateraroes, which cut their Shrouds and hindred their pursuit for some time: But being fixed again, they followed them with greater Resolution, and drove them into *Penobscot*, where a greater Body being ready to cover them, he was forced to desist. The Doctor and Mr. *Cutt* were dangerously wounded in this Engagement, but some time after recovered. This Storm of the Enemy by Sea produced no Calm ashore.

At *Rutland* they kill'd three Men, wounded one, and took another; and at *Oxford* beset a House that lay under a Hill, but as one of the Enemy attempted to break thro' the Roof, he was shot by a Woman of the House. The Sabbath now became a Day of Danger in which they often did Mischief, as at *Dover*, *Oyster-River* and *Berwick*, where they kill'd one, wounded a second, and carried away a third.

Capt. *Harmon*, *Moulton*, *Brown* and *Bene*, were now preparing for *Naridgwalk* with two hundred Men in seventeen Whale-boats. After they landed at *Triconnick*, they met with *Bamazeen* at *Bromswick*, (who had slain an *Englishman* some days before) whom they shot in the River, as he attempted to make an escape. They afterwards kill'd his Daughter, and took his Wife Captive; who gave an account of the state of the Enemy, which encouraged them to march on briskly; and on *August* 12th they got within two miles of the place: Capt. *Harmon* drew off with about sixty Men to range their Corn-fields, in hopes of find-

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dred Men moved forward, and when he came
within view of the Town, artfully divided them
into three Squadrons, of thirty in each; having
ordered ten to guard their Baggage, and a Squa-
dron on each Wing to lye in Ambush, while he
with the like number encountered them in the
Front. He went on with such Resolution, that he
got within Pistol shot before he was discovered.
The Indians were under amazing Terror; yet in
their surprise some of them snatch'd up their Guns
and fired: but their hands shook and they did no
Execution. They immediately betook themselves
to flight, and in running fell on the very muz-
zles of our Guns that lay in Ambush. Our
Men pursued them so warmly, that several were
slain on the spot; more got into their Canoes, &c.
others ran into the River; which was so rapid
and the falls in some places so great, that many
of them were drowned. By this time Capt. Har-
mon came up, who was not so happy as to disco-
ver any of the Enemy where he expected. The
number of the dead which we scalpt, were twen-
ty six, besides Monsieur Ralle the Jesuit, who was
a Bloody Incendiary, and Instrumental to most
of the Mischiefs that were done us, by preaching
up the Doctrine of meriting Salvation by the de-
struction of *Hereticks*. Some say that Quarter was
offered him, which he refused and would neither
give nor take any. After this they burnt and de-
stroyed the Chappel, Canoes, and all the Cottages
that lay round, they also took four Indians alive,
and recovered three Captives.

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The number in all that were kill'd and drown'd were supposed to be eighty, but some say more. The greatest Victory we have obtained in the three or four last Wars; and it may be as noble an Exploit (all things considered) as ever hapned in the time of King Philip. About seventy French *Indians* were now making a descent on our Frontiers, who divided into several Parties and kill'd a great number of Cattel. Some of them fell on the House of *John Hanson* of *Dover*, who being a stiff Quaker, full of Enthusiasm, and ridiculing the Military Power, would on no account be influenced to come into Garrison; by which means his whole Family (then at home,) being eight in number, were all kill'd and taken. But some time after his Wife and two or three of his Children were redeemed with considerable Pains and Expence.

September 4th. they fell on *Danforth*, and took two in the Evening, next morning *Lieut. French* with fourteen Men went in quest of them; but being way-laid, both he and one half of his Company were destroyed. After that as many more of a fresh Company engaged them, but the Enemy being much superior in number overpower'd them, with the loss of one Man and four wounded.

On the Monday after they kill'd *John Collins* of *Kingstons*, with his Son, as they were gathering Corn-stalks. About the same time *Nathaniel Edwards* of *Northampton* was kill'd. And the next day the same Company of *Indians* went to *Woodsfield*, and fell on several People as they were coming out of the Meadows with their Carts load-

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en, and wounding one Man, had certainly tak-
en him, but some of our Men bravely faced a-
bout, and attempt'd a shot upon them. But their
Guns all missing fire except Mr. *Nash Ashley's*, his
went off, and shot down one of the Enemy;
which put a stop to their further pursuit of the
English. Hereupon a Company Rallyed, and
went after the Enemy, and quickly found the In-
dian whom *Ashley* had slain. And taking his
Scalp, said *Ashley* brought it to *Boston*, and receiv-
ed one hundred Pounds Reward for it. And
now a Regiment of fresh Men under the Com-
mand of Col. *Westbrook* were preparing for *Penob-*
scot, one of their chief places of randevous for
Planting and Fishing; but by the unskillfulness of
his Guides, were led into a labyrinth of Difficul-
ties, and after a long Fatigue return'd without
any discovery.

Capt. *Lowell* from *Bunstable* with thirty Vo-
lunteers, at the same time went North-ward, who
marching several Miles up the Country came on
a *Wigwam* wherein were two Indians, one of
which they kill'd and the other took, for which
they received the promised bounty of one hundred
pounds a Scalp, and two Shillings and six pence a day
besides.

Other Companys were disposed to go out on
the like encouragment, but did not see the track
of an Indian; being under such amazing Terror,
by reason of their late overthrow at *Naridgwalk*,
that they deserted their former Habitation; for
when Capt. *Heath* went to *Penobscot*, he made no
other discovery than a few empty *Wigwams*.

The Government (being thorowly appriz'd of the perfidy of the *French* at *Canada*, in supplying the *Indians* with all necessary stores of War, notwithstanding the Peace at *Utrecht*, so firmly ratified between the two Crowns) sent Col. *Thaxter* and Col. *Dudley* from the *Massachusetts*, with Mr. *Atkinson* from *New-Hampshire*, as Commissioners to represent the many Grievances that arose thereby; As also to demand the several Captives which they had of ours, and that hence forward they would withdraw all manner of assistance from the Enemy; for as they were *Indians* bordering between both Governments, they belonged either to the Dominion of *Great Britain*, or unto the *French King*; if to the *French King*, then consequently they were his Subjects, and the encouraging or supplying them with warlike Stores against the *English*, was a flagrant violation of the Peace between the two Crowns; if they belonged to the King of *Great Britain*, then the exciting them to War was as great a breach, and a stirring them up to Rebellion, contrary unto their Allegiance and Submission in the year 1693. which was afterwards renewed in the year 1713. and 1717.

Our Gentlemen in their Journey to *Quebeck*, met the Governour at *Mount Real* unto whom they delivered this Message: Upon which the Governour seem'd to extendate his supplying or countenancing them in any act of Hostility; till they made it evident from Letters under his Hand unto Mounfieur *Ralee* the *Jesuit* and Father Confessor. But to palliate the Matter he reply'd, They were an *Independant Nation*, and that as the
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Captives were out of his reach he would not en-
gage therein. But as to those among the *French*
he would order them to be released upon paying
the first Cost that they had given the *Indians*. This
we were oblig'd to do, after an exorbitant man-
ner; and in the whole got but sixteen with the
promise of ten more. Notwithstanding this he
would often reflect on the *English* for invading the
Properties of the *Indians*, till our Commissioners
demonstrated that we possess'd no more than
what we purchas'd, and had formerly inhabited;
and in as much as the Boundaries between the
Two Crowns were firmly fixt, that all the *Indians*
inhabiting this side *L'Acadia*, must of conse-
quence belong to the Crown of *Great Britain*.
After this our Gentlemen departed, acknowledg-
ing the kind Entertainment which his *Excellency*
had given them; who order'd a Guard to attend
them part of their way home.

But the difficulties and hazards that they met
with in their Journey were great and terrible.
It took them full four Months. The Lake they
pass'd over was a *hundred and fifty* miles long, and
thirty wide, which was covered with Water
four inches on the surface of the Ice. The first
place they came to was *Shamlee*, where is a
strong Fortification 200 foot square, and 30 foot
high, with four Bastions, in which are four tier
of Guns one above another. From thence they
travelled to *Mount Real*, which is an Island of
30 miles long and 12 wide, lying in the middle
of the River commonly called *St. Lawrence's Ri-
ver*; about 180 miles up from *Quebeck*, naviga-
ble for Vessels of about 100 Tons. This City (of

(of Mount Real) lies near the middle, walled round with Stone and Lime 16 foot high and 3 thick; but no Battery or Fortification; in which are three Churches, two Chappels, two Nunneries, and two Streets of three quarters of a mile in length; containing about 400 Houses. Their Trade is mostly in Furs, which they transport to *Quebeck*, and from thence to *France*.

Capt. Lovewell, who was endowed with a generous Spirit and Resolution of serving his Country, and well acquainted with hunting the Woods, raised a new Company of Volunteers, & marched some miles beyond their common Head-quarters: On the *Easterly* side of *Winnepissicay* Ponds he cross'd an *Indian* Track, and soon after espied two of them, whose Motions he watch'd all the Day, and at Night silently came upon them as they lay asleep round their Fire. At his first firing he kill'd *seven*, after that *two* more, and wounded another, which was their whole Company: Who being within a Day and half's march of our Frontiers, would probably have done mischief, had they not been so seasonably prevented. Their Arms were so new and good, that most of them were sold for *seven pounds* apiece, and each of them had two Blankets, with a great many spare *Moggafens*, which were supposed for the supplying of Captives that they expected to have taken. The Plunder was but a few Skins; but during the March our Men were well entertained with *Moose*, *Bear*, and *Deer*; together with *Salmon Trout*, some of which were three foot long, and weigh'd *twelve pounds* apiece.

April

April 13th. 1725. there came two *Indians* to *Macquise*, and took one *Cockram*, a Soldier of about eighteen years of Age, whom they carried thirty Miles into the Woods. The first night they pinioned him, but left him loose the second. He took an opportunity (as they were asleep,) to knock them both on the head, Scalpt 'em and brought their Scalps away with him, and their Guns. But in his return he was so unhappy as to loose a Gun, and one of the Scalps, in fording over a River. When he came to the Garrison and gave an account of the whole affair, there went out a Party the next Morning and found the *Indians* both dead according to the information that he had given. He was not only rewarded according to the *Act*, but was advanced in his Post, for his brave Action, and for the encouragement of others.

On the Monday after came another Party to *Yarmouth*, where they slew *William* and *Matbew* *Seals*, which was a great weakning to that Garrison, being very active and industrious Men, and the principal supporters thereof.

After this they went to *Cape Porpos* and way-laid *Lieut. Trescott* with some others, as they were passing along the Road, whom they fired on, and wounded the said *Trescott* in several places.

A Vessel from *Canso* about this time arriving, brought an account of seventy *Indians* that fell on an Out-house in view of the Garrison, where they kill'd seven Men, one Woman and a Child, and from thence went to *Capt. Durell's* Island, where they beset a fortified House in which were only four, who engag'd them several Hours; one

April

of which was in a little time shot thro' a loop-hole, but the remaining three held out and defended themselves with such bravery, that the Enemy was obliged to draw off with considerable loss.

Capt. Lovewell being still animated with an uncommon zeal of doing what Service he could, made another attempt on *Pigwacket* with forty four Men; who in his going built a small Fort near *Ossipee*, to have recourse unto in case of danger, as also for the relief of any that might be sick or wounded; and having one of his Men at this time sick, he left the *Doctor* with eight Men more to guard him: With the rest of his Company he proceeded in quest of the Enemy, who on *May* the 8th about 10 in the Morning, forty miles from said Fort, near *Saco Pond*, he saw an *Indian* on a point of Land: Upon which they immediately put off their Blankets and Snaplacks, and made towards him; concluding that the Enemy were a-head and not in the rear. Yet they were not without some Apprehensions of their being discovered two days before, and that the appearing of one *Indian* in so bold a manner, was on purpose to ensnare them. Wherefore the Captain calling his Men together, proposed whether it was best to engage them or not; who boldly reply'd, That as they came out on purpose to meet the Enemy, they would rather trust Providence with their Lives and die for their Country, than return without seeing them. Upon this they proceeded and mortally wounded the *Indian*, who notwithstanding returned the Fire, and wounded Capt. Lovewell in the Belly: Upon which Mr. Wyman

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fired and kill'd him. But their dismantling them-
selves at this juncture proved an unhappy snare;
for the Enemy taking their Baggage, knew their
strength by the number of their Packs, where they
lay in ambush till they returned, and made the
first shot; Which our Men answered with much
bravery, and advancing within twice the length
of their Guns, slew nine: The Encounter was
smart and desperate, and the Victory seem'd to
be in our favour, till Capt. *Lownell* with several
more were slain and wounded, to the number of
twelve: Upon which our Men were forced to
retreat unto a Pond, between which and the E-
nemy was a ridge of Ground that proved a Bar-
rier unto us. The Engagement continued ten
hours, but altho' the shouts of the Enemy were
at first loud and terrible, yet after some time
they became sensibly low and weak, and their
appearance to lessen: Now whether it was thro'
want of Ammunition, or on the account of those
that were slain and wounded, that the Enemy
retreated, certain it is they first drew off
and left the Ground: And altho' many of our
Men were much enfeebled by reason of their
Wounds, yet none of the Enemy pursued them
in their retreat. Their number was uncertain,
but by the advice which we afterwards received,
they were *seventy* in the whole, whereof *forty* were
said to be kill'd upon the spot, *eighteen* more di-
ed of their Wounds, and that *twelve* only re-
turned. An unhappy instance at this time fell
out respecting one of our Men, who when the
Fight began was so dreadfully terrified, that he
ran away unto the Fort, telling those who were
there,

there, that Capt. *Louewell* was kill'd with most of his Men ; which put them into so great a Consternation, that they all drew off, leaving a bag of Bread and Pork behind, in case any of their Company might return and be in distress.

The whole that we lost in the Engagement were fifteen, besides those that were wounded. *Eleazer Davis* of *Concord* was the last that got in, who first came to *Berwick* and then to *Portsmouth*, where he was carefully provided for, and had a skilful Surgeon to attend him. The Report he gave me was, That after Capt. *Louewell* was kill'd, and Lieut. *Forewell* and Mr. *Pobbins* wounded, that Ensign *W. man* took upon him the command of the shattered Company, who behaved himself with great Prudence and Courage, by animating the Men and telling them, *That the Day would yet be their own, if their Spirits did not flag* ; which enliven'd them anew, and caused them to fire so briskly, that several discharged between twenty and thirty times apiece. He further added, that Lieut. *Forewell*, with Mr. *Fry* their Chaplain, *Jessab Jones*, and himself, who were all wounded, march'd towards the Fort ; but *Jones* steer'd another way, and after a long fatigue and hardship, got safe into *Saco*. Mr. *Fry* three days after, thro' the extremity of his Wounds, began to faint and languish, and died. He was a very worthy and promising young Gentleman, the bud of whose Youth was but just opening into a Flower.

Mr. *Jacob Fullam*, who was an Officer and an only Son, distinguish'd himself with much bravery. One of the first that was kill'd was by his hand ; and when ready to encounter a second,

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it's said, that he and his Adversary fell at the
very instant by each others Shot. Mr. Farewell
held out in his return till the eleventh day; du-
ring which time he had nothing to eat but Wa-
ter and a few Roots which he chewed; and by
this time the Wounds thro' his Body were so
mortified, that the Worms made a thorow Pas-
sage. The same day this Davis caught a Fish
which he broil'd, and was greatly refresh'd there-
with; but the Lieut. was so much spent, that
he could not taste a bit. Davis being now alone
in a melancholy desolate state, still made toward
the Fort, and next day came to it, where he found
some Pork and Bread, by which he was enabled
to return as before-mentioned.

Just as I had finished this Account, I saw the
Historical Memoirs of the ingenious Mr. Symmes,
wherein I find two things remarkable, which I
had no account of before: One was of Lieut.
Robins, who being sensible of his dying state, de-
sired one of the Company to charge his Gun
and leave it with him, being perswaded that the
Indians by the Morning would come and scalp
him, but was desirous of killing one more be-
fore he died. The other was of Solomon Kias,
who being wounded in three places, lost so much
Blood as disabled him to stand any longer; but
in the heat of the Battle, calling to Mr. Wyman
said, he was a dead Man; however said that if
it was possible he would endeavour to creep into
some obscure hole, rather than be insulted by
these bloody *Indians*: But by a strange Provi-
dence, as he was creeping away, he saw a Ca-
noe in the Pond, which he roll'd himself into,
and

and by a favourable Wind (without any assistance of his own) was driven so many miles on, that he got safe unto the Fort.

In 1 Sam. 31. 11, 12, 13. it is recorded to the immortal Honour of the Men of *Jabish Gilead*, that when some of their renowned *Heroes* fell by the hand of the *Philistines*, that they prepared a decent Burial for their Bodies.

Now so soon as the Report came of Capt. *Lowwell's* defeat, about fifty Men from *New Hampshire* well equipt, marched unto *Rigwicket* for the like end, but were not so happy as to find them: But Col. *Tyng* from *Dunstable*, with Capt. *White* who went afterwards, buried twelve; where at a little distance they found three Indians, among whom was *Paugus*, a vile and bloody Wretch. Now the reason why no more of the Enemy could be found, was because it's customary among them to conceal their dead, and bury them in some places of obscurity.

Give me leave here again to relate (as I did before respecting Col. *Hilton*) that six or eight Days before Capt. *Lowwell* was defeated, we had a current Report several miles round of his being so, with little or no variation both as to Time and Circumstances.

Our encountering the Enemy at such a distance was so terrible and surprizing, that they never found any body after. And tho' our Actions in this War can bear no comparison with those of our *British* Forces, (which have caused the World to wonder) yet not to mention the bravery of these Worthies, who died in the Bed of Honour, and for the interest of their Country,

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try, would be a denying them the Honour that is due unto their Memory, and a burying them in Oblivion.

*The mourning Drum, the Lance and Ensigns trail,
The Robes of Honour all in Sable vail.*

Mr. Wyman, who distinguish'd himself in such a signal manner, was at his return presented with a Silver hiked Sword and a Captains Commission. Edward Lingfield was also made an Ensign, and the General Assembly (to shew a grateful Acknowledgment to the Soldiers, and a compassionate Sympathy unto the Widows and Orphans,) ordered the Sum of fifteen hundred pounds to be given them, under a certain regulation. And for a further encouragement of Volunteers, ordered four Shillings a day out of the Publick to be paid every one that would enlist, besides the bounty of one hundred pounds a Scalp. Upon which a great many brave Men under the Command of Capt. White, Capt. Wyman, and others went out, but the Extremity of the Heat prevented their Marching far. Many of them sickned of the Bloody Flux, and some dyed after their return; particularly Capt. White and Capt. Wyman, whose Deaths were very much lamented.

Sagueron, and Nebins, one a Hostage and the other a Prisoner belonging to the English, being desirous of visiting their old Acquaintance, had liberty granted them on their Parole; who after some time returned and gave an Account that the Indians were generally disposed to a Peace, for that the losses they met with, and the daily Terror

four they were under made their lives miserable. After this they went out again, and meeting with several others, they represented their ready desires of having a Treaty of *Pacification* with the *English*. Upon which Col. *Walton*, from *New-Hampshire*, Col. *Stoddard* and Mr. *Wainwright*, from the *Masachusetts*, were appointed Commissioners to go unto *St. Georges* to hear and report what they had to offer. They arrived there *July* the second, and sent the said two *Indians* with a Letter unto their Chiefs, letting them know that they were come; who in six days after appeared under a Flag of Truce.

Capt. *Bean* the Interpreter was sent to meet them. They brought a Letter from *Winnemisset* their Chief *Sagamore*, which was wrote in *French*. The import of which was to congratulate the *Gentlemen's* Arrival on a design of *Peace*, which they earnestly desired to treat about, provided they might do it safely; being under some fear and jealousy. And indeed they had Cause of being so, for that about ten days before under a Flag of Truce, some of the *English* Treacherously attempted to lay violent Hands upon them, but lost one in the Skirmish, and had another wounded, which was the occasion of the like unhappy disaster that afterwards hapned unto Capt. *Saunders* in *Penobscot Bay*. They then moved, that in as much as many of their Men were scattered, (being out a hunting) that our Gentlemen would stay a little, which they consented to. And five days after, *Seven* came in under a Flag of Truce, making the usual signal; and informing the Commissioners they would wait on them to

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Morrow; who after a friendly Entertainment were dismiss'd. The next day their whole Body came within a quarter of a Mile of the Garrison desiring the *English* to come to them; which they refused, saying, that they were sent from the several Governments to hear what they had to offer; but assured them that if they came to them no injury should be offered. After a short consultation they comply'd, provided that the *English* would engage it in the Name of God. And then they sent in thirteen of their Chiefs, expecting the like number of *English* to be sent them. So soon as they met, the Commissioners demanded what they had to offer, who complimented them with the great satisfaction they had in seeing them in so peaceable a disposition, and that it was also the intent and desire of their hearts. It was then ask'd wherefore they made War upon the *English*? Who replied, because of their Encroachments upon their Lands so far Westward as *Cape-Nawagen*, where two of their Men as they said were beaten to Death. Unto which 'twas answered, That that very Land was bought by the *English*, and that the Deeds from their Predecessors were ready to be shewn; And admitting it was true what they said, that the *English* did so inhumanly beat two of their *Indians*, yet it was not justifiable in them (according to the Articles of Peace) to commence a War at once, without first making Application to the Government, who at all times were ready to do them justice.

This Conference being over, they propos'd a further Treaty; which after some debate was resolved to be at *Boston*. They then moved for a

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Cessation of Arms, but our Commissioners, having no power, replied, that if they went to *Boston* it might probably be granted. But in the mean time moved that each Party should be on their Guard, for that it was the Custom of Nations to carry on the War on both sides till matters were fully concluded. The *Indians* reply'd that as they desired Peace, they were resolved on calling in their young Men, promising for themselves and those also of their *Tribes*, that no Hostility should be formed against us.

The Treaty being over, Capt *Loran* and *Abenquid*, who were two of their Chiefs, accompanied our Gentlemen to *Boston*, where they were friendly Entertained, and after a Capitulation of matters, return'd in a Vessel prepared on purpose, with a promise of bringing more of their Chiefs with them in forty days after their arrival, for a final Issue of all differences.

Several Constructions and Censures were pass'd on this Treaty; some thinking the *English* were more forward for a Peace, than the *Indians*, and that as we now knew their head quarters, might easily destroy their Corn, and disrest them in their Fishery, which would bring them to a ready composition. Altho' the *Penobscot Indians* seem'd *Guarantee* for the other Tribes, yet as we knew them Treacherous, we could put no confidence in them, but rather lay our selves open unto a Snare, and become the more secure! Something like this accordingly fell out; for on *September* 15th a Party of them fell on some of *Cocheco* while at work in the Field, where they slew one, Scalpt another, cut off the Head of a third, and carried

carried a fourth Captive; all which belong'd to the Family of the *Evans's*.

A few days after another Party attack'd a Garrison at *North Yarmouth*, but were so stoutly repulsed that they made no impression; but at their drawing off, kill'd several Cattel. Two days after some appear'd at *Mousum* and then at *Damaru Cove*, which lies Eastward of *Kennebeck*, and is two Leagues within the line agreed upon; where they took and burnt two Shallops which belonged to *Stephen Hummel*, and *Alexander Seaper*, whom with five Men and a Boy, they carried to the *Winnigause*, and knockt him on the head. Some conjectured these Indians came from *Canada*, others that they belong'd to the *Eastward*, for that an *English Jacket* was afterwards seen on one of them; but the *Eastern Indians* laid it on the other.

At the same time the *English* had several Companies out, as at *Amarascoggin*, *Rockamagug*, *Naridgewalk*, &c. Where *Col. Harmon* and others went, but made no discovery. Some thought that *We* hereby infring'd on the Articles made between them and us, unto which it may be replied, that these places were not within the *Pemobscot Line*; and altho' they promis'd to do what they could in restraining others from falling on the *English*, yet as several Scouts from other Places were then out, they could not absolutely engage for them; Wherefore it was now requisite for us to secure our Frontiers.

About the 28th September 1725 Capt *Dwight* of *Fort Dummer* sent out a Scout of six Men West, who being upon their return sat down to Refresh them-

themselves; and hearing a noise like Rûning, looked up, and saw fourteen *Indians* just upon them. Our Men fired at the Enemy, but were soon over pow'd by the *Indians*, who kill'd two, took three and one escaped.

The forty days before mentioned for coming in of the *Penobscot Indians*, with those of the other Tribes being near twice expired, gave great uneasiness for fear of some Mischief that was designed. But in the beginning of *November*, the several Captains hereafter mentioned came in, viz. *Sauguaram*, alias *Sorun*, *Arexus*, *François Xavier*, *Meganumbe*, where the following Submission and Agreement was concluded on.

The Submission and Agreement Of the Delegates of the Eastern Indians.

WHEREAS the several Tribes of Eastern Indians, viz. The *Penobscot*, *Naridgwash*, *St. John's*, *Cape Sables*, and other Tribes inhabiting within his Majesty's Territories of *New-England*, and *Nova-Scotia*; who have been engaged in the present War, from whom we *Sauguaram*, alias *Sorun*, *Arexus*, *François-Xavier* and *Meganumbe*, are delegated and fully impowered to enter into Articles of Pacification with his Majesty's Governments of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, *New-Hampshire* and *Nova-Scotia*; HAVE contrary to the several Treaties they have solemnly entered into with the said Governments, made an open Rupture, and have continued some years in Acts of Hostility against the Subjects of his Majesty KING

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GEORGE within the said Governments; they be-
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they have involved themselves in, and being desi-
rous to be restored to his Majesty's Grace and Fa-
vour, and to live in Peace with all his Majesty's
Subjects of the said three Governments and the
Province of *New-York* and Colony's of *Connecti-
cut* and *Rhode Island*; and that all former Acts of
Injury be forgotten; HAVE concluded to make
AND WE DO by these presents in the Name
and Behalf of the said Tribes, MAKE our Sub-
mission unto His most Excellent Majesty
GEORGE by the Grace of God of *Great Britain*,
France and *Ireland*, King Defender of the Faith, &c.
in as full and ample manner as any of our Prede-
cessors have heretofore done.

AND WE DO hereby Promise and engage
with the Honourable *WILLIAM DUMMER* Esq.
As he is *Lieut. Governour* and Commander in
Chief of his Majesty's Province of the *Massachu-
setts-Bay*, and with the Governours or Comman-
ders in Chief of the said Province for the time
being; That is to say,

WE the said Delegates for and in behalf of the
several Tribes aforesaid, do promise and engage,
That at all times for ever from and after the
Date of these Presents, we and they will cease
and forbear all Acts of *Hostility*, Injuries and Dis-
cord, towards all the Subjects of the Crown of
Great Britain, and not offer the least Hurt, Vio-
lence, or Molestation to them or any of them in
their Persons or Estates, but will henceforward
hold and maintain a firm and constant Amity and
Friendship with all the *English*, and will never

confederate or combine with any other Nation to their Prejudice.

THAT all the *Captives* taken in this present War shall at or before the time of the further Ratification of this Treaty be restored, without any Ransom or Payment to be made for them or any of them.

THAT his Majesty's Subjects the *English* shall and may peaceably and quietly, enter upon, improve and for ever enjoy all and singular their Rights of Land and former Settlements, Properties and Possessions, within the *Eastern* parts of the said Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*; TOGETHER with all Islands, Inlets, Shores, Beaches and Fishery within the same, without any Molestation or Claimes by us or any other *Indians*, and be in no ways Molested, interrupted or disturbed therein.

SAVING unto the *Penobscot*, *Naridgwalk*, and other *Tribes* within his Majesty's Province aforesaid, and their natural Descendants respectively, all their Lands, Liberties and Properties not by them conveyed or sold to or possessed by any of the *English* Subjects as aforesaid; As also the Priviledge of Fishing, Hunting and Fowling as formerly.

THAT all Trade and Commerce which may hereafter be allowed betwixt the *English* and the *Indians*, shall be under such management and Regulation, as the Government of the *Massachusetts* Province shall direct.

IF any Controversy or Difference at any time hereafter happen to arise between any of the *English* and *Indians*, for any real or supposed wrong

or

or injury done on either side, no private Revenge shall be taken for the same, but proper Application shall be made to his Majesty's Government upon the place for Remedy or Redress thereof, in a due Course of Justice: We submitting our selves to be Ruled and Governed by his Majesty's Laws, and desiring to have the Benefit of the same.

WE also the said *Delegates* in behalf of the Tribes of *Indians* inhabiting within the *French Territories*, (who have assisted us in this War) for whom we are fully impowered to Act in this present Treaty, Do hereby Promise and engage, that they and every of them shall henceforth cease and forbear all Acts of Hostility, Force, and Violence towards all and every, the Subjects of his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*.

WE do further in the behalf of the *Penobscot Indians* Promise and engage, that if any of the other Tribes intended to be included in this Treaty, shall notwithstanding refuse to confirm and Ratify this present Treaty entred into on their behalf, and continue or renew Acts of Hostility against the *English*, in such Case the said *Penobscot* Tribe, shall joyn their Young Men with the *English* in reducing them to Reason.

IN the next place We the afore named *Delegates* Do Promise and engage with the Honourable *John Wentworth* Esq. as he is Lieut. Governour and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Province of *New-Hampshire*, and with the Governours and Commanders in Chief of the said Province for the time being, That we and the Tribes we are deputed from, will henceforth cease and forbear

bear all Acts of Hostility, Injuries and Discords towards all the Subjects of his Majesty King George within the said Province; and we do understand and take it that the said Government of New-Hampshire, is also included and comprehended in all and every of the Articles foregoing, excepting that Article respecting the regulating the Trade with us.

AND further, We the aforementioned Delegates Do Promise and engage with the Honourable Lawrence Armstrong Esq Lieut. Governour and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia or Accadia, to live in Peace with his Majesty's good Subjects and their Dependents in that Government, according to the Articles agreed on with Major Paul Mascarene, Commissioned for that purpose; And further to be Ratified as mentioned in the said Articles.

That this present Treaty shall be Accepted, Ratified and Confirmed, in a publick and solemn manner, by the Chiefs of the several Eastern Tribes of Indians included therein at Falmouth in Casco-Bay, some time in the Month of May next. In Testimony whereof we have Signed these Presents, and affixed our Seals.

Dated at the Council-Chamber in Boston in New-England, this fifteenth Day of December, Anno Dom. One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty Five. *Anno Regni Regis Georgii Magnæ Britaniæ, &c. Duodecimo.*

Sanguayam  alias Loro

Arenus 

Francois  Xavier.

Meganumba 

A True Copy taken from the Original, executed by the Indian Delegates before the General Assembly, December 15. 1725.

Attest

J. Willard, Secr.

Thus we have seen the Events of twenty three Years, in most of which we have heard nothing but the sound of the Trumpet, and the alarm of War. And in the time of the intervening Peace, we meet with many Interruptions and Acts of Hostility, which prevented the growth of our Eastern Settlements.

It's surprizing to think that so small a number of Indians should be able to distress a Country

try so large and populous, to the degree we have related. The Charge of the War in the last three Years was no less than *One hundred and seventy thousand pounds*; besides the constant Charge of watching, warding, scouting, making and repairing of Garrisons, &c. which may modestly be computed at upwards of *seventy thousand pounds* more. Yet after all, the Enemy have but little cause of Triumph; for that one third of them (at least) have been destroy'd, and one of their Tribes so shattered (at *Naridgwalk*) that they are never more like to make any formidable head.

Now as *Peace* seems once more to be concluded by the *Treaty* beforementioned, the greatest Difficulty will be to support and maintain it. If *Trading Houses*, which are now resolved on, (by the Wisdom of the Government) be well regulated, it may (under God) be a means of our Tranquillity: Especially if the Government can also prevail with them to receive the *Ministry* for their instruction in the Principles of the true Religion.

But altho' it was agreed on with the several *Delegates* that the *Treaty* should be ratified and confirmed in a publick and solemn manner by the *Chiefs* of the several *Tribes* of the *Eastern Indians* at *Falmouth* in *Casco-Bay*, some time in the Month of *May*; yet when that time came they were not ready for it, but seem'd for some time uncertain and dilatory. Nevertheless the Government from time to time received Advices of their continued desires of Peace; and resolving that the failure should not be on our part, His Honour the Lieutenant Governour with a *Quorum* of His Ma-

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Majesty's Council, and a number of Gentlemen of the
House of Representatives, attended with a good
Guard, and a fine train of Young Gentlemen, set
out from Boston on July 14. and arrived at Fal-
mouth the 16th.

On the 21st. His Honour received a Letter from
Wenemovet, Sagamore and chief Sachem of the Pa-
nobscot Tribe, dated at St. Georges July 19. Pray-
ing him to meet the Indians at Pennaquid; which
his Honour absolutely refused, requiring him to
come to Casco, and promising him safe conduct.

On the 29th Wenemovet arrived, with a number
of his Principal Men and others, about forty, and
on the thirtieth the Conference for the Ratification
of the late Treaty was enter'd on; and on the
sixth of August it was concluded.

The Penobscot Tribe only appeared, but in be-
half of all the other Tribes. The Canada Tribes
had been sent to by them, and had sent a Letter
(as they said) with two Wampam Belts; the one
for their Brethren of Penobscot, in Token & sup-
pose of their being concluded by them in the
present Treaty, the other to be presented to our
Governour upon the Ratification of the Treaty;
which was accordingly presented.

The Lieut. Governour demanded of them, Why
the Narridgwalks were not there? Wenemovet an-
swered, that they had full power to act for them,
and for the Wonenocks and the Arrerugunienocks,
and the St. Francis.

The Government had many and large Conferen-
ces with the Indians; worthy to be communicated
to the Publick, and which would be an Enter-
tainment to the Curious. In these Conferences the

Discretion and Prudence of the *Silages* was observable, as well as the Wisdom, Justice, Equity and Tenderneſs of the *Governour* on our part.

One of the first things that the *Indians* desired of our *Governours* was, That they would give order that the *Kefels* in the Harbour as well as the *Taverns* ashore might be restrained from selling any *Liquors* to their Young Men. The *Governour* told them, that he very much approved of that, and would give order accordingly.

On *Saturday*, July 30th when the Conference for the day was over, the *Lieut. Governour* told them, "To Morrow is the *Lord's Day*, on which we do no Business. *Loren*, their Speaker, answered readily, "To Morrow is our *Sabbath Day*; we also keep the Day.

It may be a pleasure to the Reader to have the Words of the Ratification of the Treaty, both on our part and also on the part of the *Indians*.

On the *Indians* part it ran in the following Words.

WE the underwritten *Wanamomet*, chief *Sachem* and *Sagamore* of the *Pennſcov* Tribe, and other the Chiefs with the rest of the said Tribe now convened, having had the within *Articles of Peace* distinctly and deliberately read over and interpreted to us; Do by these Presents in a publick and solemn manner, as well for ourselves as for all the within mentioned Tribes, from whom we are delegated and fully impowered, Ratify, Affirm and Confirm all and singular the within *Articles of Peace*, To His most Sacred Majesty King *GEORGE*: And that the same and each of them be, and shall

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on our part.

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Reader to have the
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Ratify, Affirm and
within Articles of
King GEORGE:
h of them be, and
shall

shall continue and remain in full force, efficacy
and power, to all Intents and Purposes whatso-
ever.

Done and Concluded at *Falmouth* in *Casco-Bay*
before his Honour *William Dummer* Esq. Lieut.
Governour and Commander in chief of his Ma-
jesty's Province of the *Massachusetts Bay* in *New Eng-
land*, and his Majesty's Council of said Province. The
Honourable *John Wentworth* Esq. Lieut. Govern-
mour of his Majesty's Province of *New Hampshire*,
and several of his Majesty's Council of said Pro-
vince: And Major *Paul Mascarene*, delegated
from his Majesty's Province of *Nova Scotia* or
L'Acadia; and the several Gentlemen that sub-
scribe hereto.

Witness our hands and Seals the *fifth day of Au-
gust* in the *thirteenth* year of the *Reign* of our So-
vereign Lord *GEORGE*, by the Grace of God
of Great Britain France and Ireland, King, Defen-
der of the Faith, &c. Annoq. Dom. 1726.

On our part the Ratification of the Treaty ran
thus.

By the Honourable *William Dummer* Esq. Lieut.
Governour and Commander in Chief of his Ma-
jesty's Province of the *Massachusetts Bay* in *New En-
gland*.

Whereas *Wenemot* the chief Sachem of *Pentak-
set*, with others his Chiefs and the rest of said
Tribe, Convented at *Casco-Bay* the *5th day of Au-
gust* 1726. Having solemnly and publickly Ra-
tified

Used the *Treaty of Submission* made at Boston the 25th day of October last, and delivered the same to me, which I have according accepted; I do hereby Ratify and Confirm all the Articles in the within mentioned Instrument.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *Rahmoud in Cape Bay*, the sixth day of August, in the thirteenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King **GEORGE**, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, &c. Anno Dom. 1726.

WILLIAM DUMMER.

By the Command of his
Honour the Lieut.
Governour,

John Wainwright,
Clerk of the Council.

After the Ratification was over the Lieut. Governor among other things, desired them to say, what Measures they purpos'd to take, whereby the Inhabitants on our Frontiers may be made easy and safe, notwithstanding the *Norridgewalk*, &c. who did not personally appear to Ratify the Articles of the present Treaty?

They answered, That they would have the Inhabitants of the Frontiers to be very careful; and that as soon as they return'd home it should be their first care to send to all the *Tribes*, and let them know that there is a Peace made.

The

The *Lieut. Governour* ask'd them, Will you lay your Commands and Injunctions on the other Tribes for that purpose, as far as you are able?
Lenox answered, We will do our utmost to oblige 'em to live peaceably towards us.

The *Lieut. Governour* replied, Do you say you will *resent* it, if any hostile Acts or Injuries should be committed against our People?

Lenox. We will *resent* such Actions, and joyn our young Men with yours in such a case, and oblige them to be quiet and sit down. We mean in case any of the Tribes should rise against us, or resist us, we will take effectual means to set 'em down by force. As to the *first Treaty* we reckon our selves obliged to this, but we account we are under much more and stronger Obligations to it now; since the Engagements our whole Tribe have taken upon them, in *ratifying* the Articles of the *Treaty*. We shall take effectual care therefore that any such Persons be obliged to sit down.

We have given our Words, and repeated our Promises and Engagements; and our Words are written down, and they will appear afterwards against us.

When the whole Conference was transcribed, it was on *August 11*. (may the Day be memorable and happy to us and ours after us) distinctly read over and interpreted to *Wenemovet* and the Indians with him; and the *Lieut. Governour* ask'd them if they understood it, and whether it was rightly taken down? They answered, That the Conference was rightly taken down, and not a word missing in it.

His

His Honour then for their more full Satisfaction subscribed his Name to it, and then delivered it to *Wenemovet*, chief *Sachem*, who with his principal Men subscrib'd to it, and deliver'd it back to his Honour.

And thus we hope, by the Will of God, that a happy Foundation is laid for a lasting Peace. And we cannot conclude without a thankful Acknowledgement of the great favour and mercy of God to us, in the wise Conduct given unto His Honour the *Lieut. Governour*, both in the management of the *War*, and also of the *Treaty of Peace*. May the Comforts and Rewards of a faithful Administration remain to Him for ever; and the happy Fruits of Peace unto these *Provincers*.

F I N I S.

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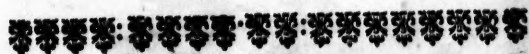
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Advertisement.

IN Page 102. there is a great omission, which the *Reader* is desired to correct, viz. In the Article relating to Lieut. *Bean* and Company, at the bottom of the Page, it should have been added, One of their principal *Indians* was kill'd, and his Scalp brought to *Boston*, for which said *Bean* and Company receiv'd an *hundred pounds*.



[Faint handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

Castine 7. 7. 50.

Austin 45.

Hermick 10. 14. 46. 89. 100. 101.

Howe 25.

Howe 25. 95.

Madison 94. 92.

Lib 104.

Elst Capt. 92-94. 80.

Cashell 99.

Blond 101.

Shelby 46.

Calco 2. 5. 6. 10. 20. 44. 74. 80.

Rock 9. 41.

curious 98.

History 31. 33. 44.

Mrs. Hall 31.

Kennett 8. 100.

Wright 49. 35. 44. 45. 47. 72. 100. 104.

Penhallor 101. 84. 85. 95. 100.

Demaguid 129.

Wright 10. 102. 6.

Wright 101. 6.

Richmond 32. 96.

Richmond 43.

Spence Creek 71. 72. 31.

Savage 80.

Eastern Settlements 81.

Seaman 96.

Sylvanus 100.

Shabash 32.

Thompson 89.

Shumink 102. 6.

Perford 6.

Shumink 6. 102.

Shumink 1. 9. 89.

Wright 42. 47. 84. 118. 132. 86.

Wright 10.

Wells 5. 8. 15. 27. 32. 44. 47. 49. 60. 61. 72. 73.

Wells 5. 45. 57. 58. 59. 61.

Wright 10. 24. 89. 116.

Wright 47.

The French & Indians 24. 12. 15. 17.

